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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

Safeguards for Shipping
A League, Not a Cat's-Paw
Futile Sacrifices of War

¶ **Piracy Preventives**—The Nyon conference produces a plan which, if accepted, will give to neutral shipping a weapon against undersea freebooters, while encouraging conciliation among nations.

• **The plan** would leave to France and Britain the duty of policing all main Mediterranean thoroughfares, but leaving Russia out of the patrol and giving to other riparian states the right to protect their own shipping and own waters. The plan carries no recognition of either Franco or the Spanish Government as belligerents. The whole proposal has been submitted to the governments concerned, and their acceptance is predicted.

• **Should** the predictions prove correct, any on-seas, over-seas, or under-seas craft found interfering with merchant shipping will be legitimate target for patrol ships, irrespective of nationality. Presently, violators of international codes of conduct will be branded as criminals, and steps taken to treat them as criminals.

• **It's amazing** how, consistently throughout history, lawbreakers eventually find themselves broken. It must be a law.

¶ **League Problems**—Switzerland, host to the League of Nations Assembly, takes steps to guard delegates and meeting places against possible assaults. It mobilizes its largest police force, and places details thereof at strategic points. The idea is to stamp out any untoward sparks from the tangled wires of international relations before they can start a blaze. The places where short circuits are feared are associated with piracy in the Mediterranean, Spanish civil war sympathies, bomb explosions in Paris which wrecked the headquarters of two employers organizations, membership status of Ethiopia, and the Chinese appeal against Japan. But the point approaching white heat was marked by a violent note received by delegates and the press, attacking Dr. Juan Negrin, Spanish government Premier, who opened the assembly. The note was signed by a "group of Spanish patriots."

• **Analysis** of the problems before the League indicates a peculiar attitude on the part of involved nations. Instead of conceiving of the League as a nucleus for what Europe tragically needs—namely, disinterested justice—the general impression seems to be that the League may be bent into a convenient tool with which to snatch scorched chestnuts from the fire.

• **It is poor** foresight to deform the bar which one day may be needed to save the house.

¶ **War Fronts**—Guerrilla warfare at Gijon disconcerts the insurgent march on the last government stronghold in north Spain. To the northeast, troops are massing for a major assault on Zaragoza, insurgent stronghold. Meanwhile, Madrid reports rumors of a submarine sinking off Cartagena, and of messages received from the trapped crew. British naval authorities, however, fail to verify the report.

• **It would** be fairly correct to sum up the Spanish situation as follows: Men, money, and moralities continue to be sacrificed for motives which men cannot clearly state.

• **Similarly**, the undeclared war in the East continues with hidden motives as human sacrifices are tossed under the juggernaut of nationalistic ambitions. A Japanese suicide squad spike Chinese guns, and a nation whose normal intelligence is graded high applauds the act as the ultimate of patriotism, instead of classifying it as the effect of mesmerism.

• **However**, the war in the East brings out many admirable examples of men's willingness to sacrifice themselves for what they conceive to be a right cause. The surprising resistance of the Chinese army to the Japanese invasion bespeaks a latent quality of self-sacrifice developed as a desperate answer to the threat of Chinese integrity.

• **The Chinese army** slowly retreats, but unlike many of its former retreats, it withdraws still fighting, and only to take up another position. Amidst heavy fire from Japanese land and sea batteries it reaches its second line of defense behind the Kiangwan salient north of Shanghai. From Shensi province comes news, too, that China's Communist armies are marching against the Japanese in North China; and heavy fighting is also reported along the Peiping-Hankow railway, 30 miles south of Peiping.

• **War reveals** that physical courage is the cheapest commodity warmakers purchase. The greater courage is the moral courage which sees war for what it is, and fearlessly denies its claims. • Unless courageous thinking precedes courageous acting, physical courage becomes merely a futile gesture.

Courses Fit Day



Ewing Galloway

Thronging Campus
Students Return to Open Academic Year

College Study Widened to Fit Needs of Today

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Curricular changes, including simplification of new courses and study of labor, are engaging the interest of institutions of learning this fall.

Innovations range from a new method of approach to college studies at the University of Washington, to establishment by the University of Wisconsin of a permanent extension school to develop better labor leaders.

The University of Washington's plan calls for freshmen to study but one subject intensively. This fall, for example, it will be one language alone, rather than the usual four or five subjects. During the winter it will be economics, history or political science, and in the spring, geology, geography or mathematics. The group also will have a course in English composition and literature and in physical education and military science.

The course for workers at Wisconsin contains no provision for classes on the campus at Madison, site of the university, but instructors will be stationed at Milwaukee and others will visit outlying sections of the state. Wisconsin long has conducted institutes for workers in winter and has given a special course for them in summer.

Training adults for government careers will be the object of a department at New York University, in which the school will have the co-operation of city and state. It will specialize in such government services as old age pensions, insurance administration, and unemployment.

The University of Maryland is opening a course in radio technique. It will include writing for the radio as well as practice before the microphone.

At Princeton University, students of "achievement and promise" will be admitted without examinations from schools in the South, West and rural East. The number, however, will be limited—not more than 25. This change in policy makes it possible for Old Nassau to open its doors to capable boys from schools whose course of study, while satisfactory in other respects, are not specifically geared to meet college board requirements.

Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., are offering war courses. Wesleyan University's announcement describes the course as "an attempt to give the student some factual acquaintance with practical efforts of men to restrain and terminate war." The course at Hobart is designed as a part of a program which makes a four-year study of citizenship a pre-requisite for a degree. It will survey the underlying causes of war.

Newark Turns to Buses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13—Motorization of Newark's transit facilities was practically complete in the down-town area today as streetcars were removed from all surface lines except one, in which case motorbuses are to be substituted also before the end of the year.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Free Advice From Eskimo? 'Caramba,' Says Puerto Rican 'We Weesh to Be of the U. S.'

'Gran Insulto' Is How the Islanders Regard It—Ask Only Statehood

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Rockwell Kent's mural in the new Post Office Department building brought forth a hot "caramba" from the President of Puerto Rico's Senate.

"It is a libel, a calumny, and a 'gran insulto' to our culture," Dr. Rafael Martinez Nadal declared.

"It must be wiped out—we will send a Puerto Rican artist who will not misrepresent us as a bunch of African bushmen," the island's Coalitionist Party leader exclaimed.

It was not the cryptic message in the obscure Kuskokwin dialect of the Eskimos that annoyed Senator Martinez. That message, inscribed in the mural on an air-mail letter being delivered in Puerto Rico, exhorted the islanders to "change chiefs."

The political aspects of the picture were "trifling, very insignificant," the Senator said.

"It is well known and proved by the elections," he declared, "that the majority of the Puerto Ricans do not wish independence—we want to be a state in the American Union. Therefore, who should care about a supposed message from the Eskimos that it takes an Arctic explorer like Vilhjalmur Stefansson to translate? I ask you!

"No! Caramba, it cannot be. We are not negritos in Puerto Rico. I protest, I shall protest to the post office. The picture must be removed. It is insolent. We have artists in Puerto Rico who will not make a funny-paper of our culture!"

Sly Admonition to Island to Change Chiefs Made by New Deal Artist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The New Deal has gone in for new art, and naturally has had its difficulties. On the walls of the splendid new buildings which have arisen in Washington, an interesting, and sometimes alarming, gallery of murals have been spread.

This new art is socially and politically conscious, and there is just the rub. The murals which decorate the older buildings in Washington were seldom socially or politically conscious; far from it. There were angels and cupids and pink clouds in abundance; there were even flaming swords, and great symbolic figures holding scrolls. Artists were very unlikely to get into trouble as long as they stuck to classic symbolism. Nobody knew what it meant anyway.

But things are different now. In building after building, some of the more vigorous younger artists—who are making great reputations for themselves these days, and in their own way making a real contribution to the artistic interpretation of American history—are raising all sorts of queer questions.

In all fairness, it must be added that it is not only the young "radical" artists who are causing controversies. The dignified and long-established architects of the austere Bu-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

In the Boston Section:

Nation's city finance officials meet to tell problems.

Quinn's drive seen as "anti-racing" rather than "anti-O'Hara."

Labor Board hears CIO charges against Boston Ford plant.

Murphy-Bridges rift with Hamilton hinted at Young GOP meeting.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

President Urges Mobilization For Human Welfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Stressing that the United States, "in a world shaken by strife, distrust and bloodshed," had campaigned with great intensity for the betterment of those suffering adversity as a result of economic changes, President Roosevelt today called upon more favored citizens to assist the lesser privileged by participation in America's annual Community Mobilization for Human Needs.

The President's message was made public here by Charles P. Taft, chairman of the campaign, in connection with appointment of members in a national committee to sponsor fall campaigns in 400 American cities to raise funds with which to maintain welfare services. The date of the opening of the mobilization has not been fixed, but will be announced soon, Mr. Taft said.

Pioneers in Welfare

"Private welfare agencies were the pioneers in social welfare," the President's letter says. "Public welfare activity became necessary when the burden became too great for private agencies to carry it alone. The Federal Government had to assist when the load proved more than the private and public agencies could care for."

Vaudeville Stunts Ply Jurors Assailed In Report to Bar

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13 (AP)—Vaudeville appearances by jurors and other trends tending to transform a public trial into a spectacle were rebuked sharply today by an American Bar Association committee, headed by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the World War.

The committee condemned public discussion of trials by witnesses in speeches, magazine articles or newspaper interviews; broadcasting of arguments and giving out of argumentative press bulletins by lawyers and public criticism of the court or jury by lawyers during a trial.

It recommended attendance during a criminal trial be limited to the seating capacity of the courtroom.

Stand on Pictures

Lawyers on the committee expressed the opinion approval of the trial judge as well as consent of the counsel for the accused in criminal cases should be required before procurement of pictures.

A report prepared by the committee is to be presented to the American Bar Association convention which begins here Sept. 27.

The report states the judicial system has become entangled in politics, and the tradition of the "judiciary often fails badly when judges are chosen by popular election, and judicial tenure as well as legitimate aspirations for judicial advancement, depend not upon capacity or character, but rather upon subserviency to a popular opinion" which "responds to adroitness in the arts of political appeal."

The American Bar Association, the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the American Society of Newspaper Editors are represented on the committee.

Makeup of Committee

Besides Mr. Baker, lawyers on the committee are John G. Jackson, New York; Judge Oscar Hallam of St. Paul, Minn.; Merritt Lane, Newark, N. J., and Giles J. Patterson, Jacksonville, Fla.

Representatives of the publishers are Paul Bellamy of Cleveland, chairman; Emanuel Levi, Louisville, Ky; Col. R. R. McCormick, Chicago; J. R. Knowland, Oakland, Calif.; A. H. Sulzberger, New York; W. F. Wiley, Cincinnati, and Roy C. Hollis, New York.

Texans Act to Protect Game

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 13 (AP)—'Way down in the southeast corner of Texas, close to the Louisiana line, lies Beaumont, and sprawling north and west of Beaumont lies the Big Thicket, home of the deer and bear.

Oil derricks and sawmills have encroached into the matted 2,000,000-acre tract, but the last Congress enacted the National Wildlife Restoration Act, and through its provisions the East Texas Big Thicket Association hopes to establish a vast game refuge.

The act provides annual distribution of $2,760,000 to states co-operating with the Federal Government in a game conservation program.

Will J. Tucker, secretary of the State Game Commission, said Gov. James V. Allred had promised to issue an executive order for Texas participation, but the commission will not outline plans until it receives specifications from the bureau of biological survey.

Under the wildlife act, states set aside one-third as much as they receive from the Federal Government. No state may receive more than $150,000 a year.

The Big Thicket Association is co-operative and has no dues. Among members are Vice-President Garner, United States Senators Morris Sheppard and Tom Connally, Governor Allred and Mr. Tucker. R. E. Jackson is president.

Smithy Still Stands—but Not Still

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 13—The chestnut tree may be gone, but the village smithy still stands in Lyon county, Kansas, and it doesn't stand idle.

Contrary to general opinion, many blacksmith shops still are in existence and in Lyon county 14 masters of the ancient art make a living in the same old manner. Emporia has three blacksmith shops, Hartford has two and other towns have one each.

This summer, with plenty of moisture which put the ground into good condition for working, blacksmiths have sharpened so many tools for farmers that one smith declared farmers have been gathering up swords and beating them into plowshares. There also has been more business shoeing shoes, repairing wagon wheels and a few have reported fixing old buggies.

Despite the business of making trailer frames for motorists and repairing automobiles, the farmer still is the smithy's best customer.

Just as the blacksmith is doing some automobile work, so is the welder with his acetylene torch cutting in on the blacksmith's work.

The tractor has deprived the blacksmith of more business than has the automobile, for the tractor has replaced many horses on the farm and goes forward whether the plow be sharp or dull. The horse covered more ground with a sharp blade, but the tractor frequently pulls a plow without being sharpened until it wears out, blacksmiths say.

Chinese Reds Begin Advance Against Japan

Generals Pledge Fealty to Nanking in Joint Move to Repel Invaders

Troops Seasoned

SIANFU, Shensi Province, China, Sept. 13 (AP)—The leaders of China's powerful communist armies, now incorporated into the Central Government, announced today that their troops were already on the march against the Japanese in North China.

Generals Chu Teh and Peng Teh-hui, commanders who have fought against the Nanking Government for years, took the oath of allegiance today and promised the fullest resistance to the Japanese advance. Their armies are estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000 troops, seasoned by almost uninterrupted battle for the last five years.

Gen. Chu and Gen. Peng issued a joint proclamation to the nation: "On Aug. 22 we received Chiang Kai-shek's appointment as commanders of the erstwhile red armies, now the eighth national revolutionary army which is already organized and en route to the northern front.

"Our aim is to exterminate the Japanese invaders, recover lost territories, and seek the independence, freedom and welfare of China."

North Chinese Retreat To New Defense Line; Japanese Take Machang

PEIPING, Sept. 13 (AP)—Japanese armies are extending their advances south of Tientsin and northwest of Peiping.

The column driving down the Tientsin-Pukow railway, reinforced by a division just landed at Taku and rushed to the front, pushed on well south of Machang, Chinese advance base which fell yesterday after weeks of fighting.

Japanese officers said the advance was bringing nearer a pitched battle for control of central and southern Hopei province, of which the northern section, containing Tientsin and Peiping, already is in Japanese hands.

The drive down the Tientsin-Pukow railway, direct line to Nanking, was said to have passed Tsinghsien, 40 miles south of Tientsin and eight miles below Machang.

Chinese units retreating from Machang were reported falling back on Tsangchow, main Chinese base in this section, about 55 miles below Tientsin.

Japanese Near Tatung

Along the Peiping-Suiyuan railway, main highway into the Chinese northwest, a Japanese column was said to be near the gates of Tatung, strategic town in northern Shansi province.

A Japanese army spokesman said that almost no Chinese troops remained in Chahar Province, adjoining Hopei on the northwest. He predicted the advance soon would bring the Japanese into direct conflict with the Chinese communist armies which have just been incorporated in the Chinese national forces as the eighth route army.

The communists, estimated at 200,000 strong, hitherto have made their base in Shensi province.

Japanese said that they captured Machang after 24 hours of stiff fighting, but a Chinese version said that the Chinese defenders retreated in good order Friday night before the Japanese launched their final assault.

From Tsangchow a continuous Chinese defense line was said to run west-northwest 80 miles to Paotingfu, principal Chinese base on the Peiping-Hankow railway, down which the Japanese also are driving.

However, the advance of their western column has been stalled some 30 miles below Peiping and 60 miles above Paotingfu.

Long Struggle Forecast

Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister of Japan, told correspondents that Japan is prepared for a struggle of three or four years in China and is convinced it must be a fight to a finish.

Mr. Arita, who reached Peiping by air by way of Manchoukuo, said that the conflict must continue until all communism and anti-Japanism are stamped out in China. He said the two now were indistinguishable.

Mr. Arita said that Japan has no intention of organizing an independent North China, much less of returning the Emperor Keng Teh of Manchoukuo to the dragon throne he once occupied as the boy emperor Hsuan Tung of China.

Policing the World

Formation of a working naval police in the Mediterranean to combat submarine piracy completes the latest step in efforts to establish a world, or at least international, police force.

The first recorded police force among nations was purely naval, when Greek city-states formed the Amphictyonic and later the Delian Confederacy. The latter, in 477 B. C., had a bloody ring today, for its fleet was empowered to deal with piracy in the Aegean Sea. Ships have recently been sunk by submarine pirates near that section of the Mediterranean.

In 1904 President Theodore Roosevelt in a Message to Congress advocated formation of an international police force. Both the Senate and House of Representatives in 1910 adopted a resolution favoring the constitution of "the combined navies of the world as an international force for the preservation of universal peace." Nothing tangible, however, resulted.

Drawing up of the League Covenant, 1919, implies the formation of an international police force. Article XVI, the "sanctions article," envisages the use of military force against an aggressor.

League police took definite form when order was preserved during the Saar plebiscite of January, 1935, by an international force. Neither France nor Germany could be considered an aggressor. The army, composed of British, Italian, Netherlands, and Swedish troops, simply guaranteed a fair vote under conditions accepted by both France and Germany.

Last spring came a new major step in the international naval patrol organized to police Spanish waters. Outside the League, this patrol broke down when Germany and Italy withdrew following attacks by Loyalist planes on their patrol ships.

Today's Anglo-French patrol of international sea lanes in the Mediterranean, with co-operation of seven other nations in riparian waters, seeks to restore safety for neutral shipping. Italy also being invited to take part.

In recent years many leading publicists have advanced plans for world police forces. Lord Davies founded the New Commonwealth Society to promote a world police. He proposes an experimental period of 25 years to test police in action. Control to rest in an international authority.

Viscount Allenby, conqueror of Palestine, said: "Why should there not be a world police, as each nation has its national police?"

George Lansbury, British Laborite and peace campaigner, proposes international navy, army, and air force.

French Plan of 1923 proposed: Bombing aircraft and civil aviation to be controlled by the League. Heavy guns, capital ships, and submarines under League. Creation of international police force "to prevent war."

Pierre Cot, French Air Minister, in 1934 proposed an international air police force for League.

League Stands by Valencia; Geneva Hears Babel of Tongues

But Sessions Are Held to Two Languages, English and French

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 13 — Assembly time is here again and Geneva is once more filled with the babel of tongues which characterizes this city during the annual parliament of the nations.

Babel, however, is descriptive only of out-of-work hours. The Assembly itself is most decorously confined to two official languages—English and French. Delegates may, it is true, address the meeting in any language they please, but if they go outside the regulation two, they must provide a special interpreter at their own expense—as Gustav Stresemann did when Germany was a member of the League.

The extra language, of course, involves two translations instead of one, and it has to be confessed that even when speeches have to be translated only once, the proceeding is likely to be a little tedious. Yet it is not easy to see how one translation can be avoided until everybody understands English.

The first business of the Assembly, however, is not speeches, but appointment of the Credentials Committee. It is the duty of this body of nine members to examine the letters of appointment supplied to delegates by their governments and see that they are in order. To facilitate this work, every member of the League is expected to send the names of its representatives to the Secretary General at least a week before the Assembly opens. No state is allowed more than three full delegates, but it may have substitutes for each of them.

When appointing delegates, governments must give them official letters declaring that they have full powers to take part in the work of the Assembly.

Not infrequently it is found that the credentials of some delegate are not in order, possibly because the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 6)

China's Plea Looms Large in Assembly—Silence on Ethiopian Issue

GENEVA, Switz., Sept. 13 (AP)—The League rebuffed an attempt to unseat the Spanish Government from its Assembly at the outset of a closely guarded session which is to hear a Spanish accusation of Italy as a Mediterranean pirate power.

The Spanish Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco, in a letter to the League, contended that his Government was the only one representing the will of the Spanish people.

But the League Credentials Committee decided that the credentials of the Valencia delegation were in order and the Assembly seated it.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 13—China's appeal to the League under Articles X, XI and XVII dominated the thoughts of the delegates when the Assembly met in the Electoral Palace here today for its eighteenth ordinary session.

The Chinese action follows a careful canvass of the various delegates assembled here. Though it is certainly inconvenient, particularly to the big powers which are already quite busy with problems nearer home, there is no doubt that China has the sympathy of practically every member of the League. What the League can do, however, beyond registering moral indignation is another matter.

By involving Article XVII as well as Article X and XI, China has brought the League for the first time face to face with obligations under the Covenant to notify a non-member to assume obligations of the League membership for the purpose of dealing with a current dispute.

There is very little expectation here that Japan would accept such an invitation if it were made. If she didn't, the League would the-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

Jazzers Warned Off Classics

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Current "clever dance arrangements" of classical airs are as "ludicrous as your lovely grandmother made up to look like a chorus girl," Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff asserted here today.

The former conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, now Federal Director of Music, has been attending a meeting here of directors of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

"Classical music needs no dressing up", he continued. "Dance band arrangements of classical numbers will certainly not improve our consciousness of good music."

Mr. Sokoloff declared that classical music is definitely becoming more popular in this country and he added that it is no longer necessary for Americans to study music in Europe. "Millions in this country are yearning for fine music," he said. "Our federal musicals were attended by 69,000,000 during the last 18 months.

"And people ask why the Government should sponsor music! They ask what music will do for a country. I ask what will literature do, what will intelligence do?"

Referring to memorials established in Memphis and St. Louis for the Negro, William Christopher Handy, author of the St. Louis "Blues," he said:

"If they want to build monuments for men who make music for the feet, that is very nice. I have yet to see many memorials to Walt Whitman, Emerson or the South's own John Powell of Virginia, one of our greatest contemporary composers."

51 Colorado Peaks Scaled in Exploits Of Father and Son

DENVER, Sept. 13 (AP)—Bob Melzer, 9, who "can take it," and his father, Carl Melzer, got their feet back on the ground yesterday after climbing all of Colorado's 51 mountain peaks.

The Denver teacher and his son spent a vacation of 37 days climbing 162,500 feet, or about 31 miles. The peaks range upward from 14,000 feet in altitude.

Mr. Melzer said he got the idea of "climbing all the big ones" years ago while he was flying airplanes out of Denver.

And how did Bob endure the 456 miles of difficult scrambling?

"Don't tell me kids can't take it," the father replied. "They beat us oldsters and come up for more."

There is no previous record of any man—to say nothing of a boy—ever having scaled all the 51 peaks.

Franco-British Patrol to Free Big Sea Routes

Anti-Piracy Conference at Nyon Reaches Accord on Joint Action

Russia Left Out

Plan for Mediterranean Is Nearest Approach Yet to World Police Force

ISTANBUL, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Turkish Government today notified the Nyon conference powers that Turkey was ready to carry out her assignment in the anti-piracy program and had authorized her Foreign Minister to sign the accord.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NYON, Switz., Sept. 13—Despite the generally critical state of the world today the nations have registered a distinct move toward collective security in the joint action decided upon by the nine powers at Nyon Saturday to stamp out piracy in the Mediterranean. For the first time in modern history an international police force of a more than perfunctory and symbolic nature has been set in motion.

By Saturday's agreement, if finally accepted, France and Britain would undertake the policing of all main through routes in the Mediterranean.

Riparian states will protect all shipping in their own territorial waters, subject to the proviso that they are also free to protect their own shipping wherever they like.

Italy was to be offered the policing of the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian seas. Signor Mussolini, however, countered with an offer to accept the Nyon proposals as a basis for discussion in the Non-Intervention Committee. His offer was immediately rejected in both French and British circles here.

This plan has been submitted to the governments concerned and their acceptance is confidently expected at an early date.

Ban on Contraband Continued

The agreement, it is understood, operates independently of the control plan drawn up by the London Non-Intervention Committee. Thus the countries concerned still undertake to prevent articles of contraband from being exported from their ports to either side in Spain.

It is widely held here that the Franco-British naval patrol will not in the future allow Insurgent warships to board or search merchant ships of non-interventionist states, as has been done frequently in the past.

It is also distinctly stated there will be no recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco or the Spanish Government as belligerents at the present stage, although this may still come later if a general agreement can be reached on withdrawal of volunteers.

Raiders Liable to Attack

Thus for the moment it looks as though the two western democracies have scored a definite success in their efforts to limit the help given by Fascist states to General Franco.

Submarines, surface vessels and aircraft found interfering with merchant shipping will be immediately fired upon with intent to destroy—without any inquiry into their nationality.

It is not supposed here, however, that Premier Mussolini will take such stinging rebuff "lying down." For this reason the Nyon accord, which is expected to be signed Tuesday, is not regarded as necessarily disposing once and for all of the whole menace to peaceful merchantmen in the Mediterranean, although it is believed that the danger has been sensibly diminished.

Patrol Plan Limited

The Mediterranean naval accord as eventually settled differs in considerable degree from the proposal originally put forward by France and Britain.

According to the first plan the Mediterranean states and the U. S. S. R. were each to be allotted a zone in which they would patrol commerce routes and protect merchant vessels from pirate submarines.

Certain countries, however, notably Yugoslavia which has not recognized the Soviet Government, objected strongly to the presence of Russian ships in the Mediterranean. It is understood that Italy also put in a demurrer in London.

Ultimately it was decided not only to leave Russia out of the patrol system, but also Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia as well.

President cuts vacation to watch situation: Page 2.

New Sanitary Code Urged for Trailers

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—A standard code governing sanitation of all automobile trailer-homes in the United States is recommended by a conference of representatives of nine eastern states and the Federal Government. The group has asked the American Public Health Association to draft the code.

The conference passed resolutions recommending: Separate listing of trailer accidents on police records; amendment of state burglary laws to include trailer burglars; uniform state regulation of brake-coupling methods, size and weight of trailers, lights, reflectors, mirrors and mechanical signaling devices.

World Drive for Temperance Drafted at Warsaw Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Sept. 13—A new drive to overcome alcholism was started with the opening here yesterday of the twenty-first congress of the International Temperance Union. Official representatives of 14 countries are present as well as strong deputations from five other countries.

The congress, which is under the patronage of M. Ignacy Moscicki, President of the Polish Republic, and the Honory Presidency of Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, will last five days.

Important questions, such as the use of workers' leisure, the winning of youth to temperance, the treatment of inebriates and the significance of alcohol in traffic questions, are being discussed.

A new procedure has been evolved. An introductory paper lasting about a quarter of an hour is read by an expert, and after that some two hours are devoted to open discussion.

Practical Results Sought

It is hoped, M. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine, president of the International Temperance Union, states, that these discussions will form the basis of a real temperance policy and will make the congress a "dynamic force" producing practical results to mark a step forward in the movement.

Incorporated in the general congress are five subsidiary international temperance congresses—those of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Societies, which are meeting for the first time, and also of the Railway Employees, Women, and Youth. Each will meet independently for three hours every evening for the transaction of its own business.

An exhibition shows the progress of the battle against alcoholism in various European countries.

The states officially represented are Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Czechoslovakia, the Vatican, Egypt, Chile, Uruguay and Tahiti.

Countries sending deputations are England, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Bulgaria. Special deputations of young people have come from several countries, foremost among them being Finland. The last congress was held in London in 1933.

World Situation Reviewed

Meanwhile, the World Prohibition Federation is meeting in the university buildings here. The president of the federation, Guy Hayler, who was unable to be present, sent a message to the members in which he reviewed the world temperance situation. He pointed out that in India prohibition is a vital part of the Congress Party program. He also referred to Japan where Emperor Hirohito is a total abstainer and no liquor is sold in Parliament buildings.

Mr. Hayler deplored that in Germany and Italy prohibition or local option propaganda is not allowed. Among those countries where the campaign against the liquor trade is most active he mentioned Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Netherlands, Russia and Norway. In Africa he said the wets were attempting to find a market among the native population but so far without much success.

'Hoch Hitler' Salute At California Picnic; Foes Drop Leaflets

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP)—H. A. Russell, official of the German-American Society blamed "Jews and Communists" today for an airplane barrage of anti-Hitler leaflets which fell on the society's picnic yesterday in Hidenberg park.

"We are Americans, but we are also Germans, and we must never forget our fatherland," said Manfred Frieherr von Killinger, German consul general at San Francisco, Calif., as the leaflets fluttered down. Herr von Killinger was addressing a crowd estimated at 10,000.

A detail of Department of Justice agents looked on as cries of "Hoch Hitler" and hundreds of arms outstretched in the National Socialist salute marked the picnic formalities. Some 40 German war veterans, however, refused to march in a picnic parade because the swastika banner was used as an official German emblem.

Alien Forces: What Is Their Influence in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—How many and how menacing are the alien political organizations now organized on American soil?

For several years these questions have disturbed many Americans, resulted in one Congressional investigation and the threat of several others. Last week one attempt was made to answer the questions in a series of striking newspaper articles, upon which many national leaders commented with rising indignation and serious qualms.

But to careful students, the questions had not yet been settled. The claims of some of the alien organizations — the German-American Bund, for example—to have a membership of 200,000 did not seem realistic to many who had been closely familiar with affairs in hyphenated circles. In other words, a sober and authoritative study of the subject was lacking.

But today the answer is supplied, in part at least, by a lengthy study in the impartial and authoritative "Foreign Affairs" magazine, by Frank C. Hanighen, a well-known specialist in neutrality affairs.

Influence on Neutrality

Mr. Hanighen concludes, as other cautious but less-informed students have done, that in numbers these alien organizations are not tremendous, and that their contribution to a Fascist movement in the United States though appreciable would probably not be dominant. But in case of a European war, these alien organizations might make considerable assaults on American neutrality. That is where, at present writing, the chief danger lies.

Officials in the Department of State here take the organizations seriously. They have had experience of the direct pressure effect such groups may have, for during the Ethiopian war, when the United States was trying to apply the Neutrality Act against shipment of munitions and supplies to Italy and Ethiopia alike in theory, but in practice largely against Italy, deluges of Italian protest rolled into Washington.

Thousands of identical protests reached the Secretary of State, and prominent Italo-Americans brought pressure to bear upon Congressmen, which in some instances was very effective.

U. S. or Foreign Subjects?

But more seriously still, the Department of State has noted the claims of Fascist Governments that American citizens of the extraction of the mother country are still regarded as subject to the duties and responsibilities of their former nationality. Signor Mussolini said: "My order is that an Italian citizen must remain an Italian citizen, no matter in what land he lives, even to the seventh generation."

German claims were equally forceful, and a week ago an indirect but deliberate protest was made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In seeming reply, Foreign Minister von Neurath of Germany stated that foreign governments must keep "hands off" National Socialist organizers.

Moreover, the American government has been watching the troubles various European governments have been having with German organizations in their midst. The strained situation produced in Great Britain after the expulsion of three German so-called "newspapermen" was due to the reasons for their expulsion, explained semi-officially as being their organizing and espionage activities with German residents in Great Britain, whether of German or British nationality.

Communism in United States

Against this background of preoccupation, the study published today throws a revealing light. Mr. Hanighen concludes that "the efforts of foreign political organizations might do much to assist an indigenous American movement to overthrow the Democratic system of government through contributions in experience, technique and leadership. . . . More important is the possible influence of Communist, Nazi, and Fascist organizations on American neutrality in case of a foreign war."

The Communist party in America is represented by Mr. Hanighen's studies as small indeed, having only some 50,000 enrolled members, and is stated to be more on the defensive today than at any time since the depth of the depression. Causes cited for the decline in Communist strength include the return of prosperity, the ambiguous nature of the party's recent platforms, and the disillusioning effects on radical opinion of the Moscow trials and the attacks of the Trotskyite opposition against Stalin's "betrayal of Communism."

Although Mr. Hanighen found no evidence of supply of funds direct from Moscow, he did conclude that Moscow controls the party "line" and chooses the party leadership. The central committee of the party, meeting in New York, follows the decisions of Moscow, and is now adhering to the "new line" favoring collaboration with bourgeois parties against Fascism.

The history of the German National Socialist and Fascist movements in the United States is given more fully. The membership of the Friends of New Germany, at its highest point several years ago, was set at 15,000. The German-American Bund, created the same day the former organization was dissolved, claims to have 200,000 members. As a result of his investigations, Mr. Hanighen sets the number at about 20,000.

Work of the Bund

The Bund seeks to influence German-speaking Americans through the pro-German National Socialist press and attempts to intimidate the opposition German-language press, it is charged. It has "summer camps" in various locations, engages in drilling activities, and is closely directed from Germany.

Mr. Hanighen thus summarises the position:

"The Nazi organizations in this country give the impression of forming a definitely alien influence which owes allegiance to a foreign power and supports a system of government at variance with American democracy. While it is true that they do not directly attack the American system of government, the constant praise of Hitler's totalitarian system of government is at least an indirect attack on the contrary American system. Like the Communists, they take orders from abroad.

"Unlike the Communists, the Nazis in the United States engage frequently in semi-military activities. However, even if armed, such a force would prove of small importance, for the most generous estimates give the American Nazis 4700 storm troopers. Clearly the Nazis constitute no direct threat to the stability of the American Government.

Influence on America

"Nevertheless, the movement may exert considerable influence on American habits of thought through certain features of its propaganda. Two of the principal objects of Nazi invective are the Communists and the Jews. The Communists, as we have seen, are numerically weak. But the Jews are numerically strong, especially in the urban centers where the Nazis usually operate. The chief result of the campaign, then, is to stimulate anti-Semitism. Nor must it escape notice that Nazi agitation has strengthened German nationalistic feeling among German-born American citizens and possibly among those of German extraction—a fact which might have political consequences in the event that Germany became engaged in a war of major importance."

Specific information on Italian Fascist activities in the United States is difficult to discover, Mr. Hanighen says, following the dissolution of the Fascist League in 1929 after a Congressional investigation, when it claimed a membership of 12,000. The Dickstein committee, which went most thoroughly into German activities, passed by Italian Fascist operators, as Mr. Hanighen says, "possibly because of solicitude for the Italian vote."

The Fascist penetration at least in educational institutions, seems to center, according to Mr. Hanighen, on the Casa Italiana at Columbia University.

Turning to possible results of the activities which he has given in much detail, he remarks:

"If the close co-operation between Germany and Italy now evident in Europe—the Tokio-Berlin axis—should be extended to the United States, the Nazi and Fascist groups here might have to be taken more seriously. On Feb. 12, 1937, a meeting held at the New York Hippodrome under the auspices of the German-American Bund attracted an audience of 6000. Speeches denouncing Communism, the Loyalist Government of Spain and the anti-Nazi boycott were delivered in German, Russian, Italian and English. The flags of Nazi Germany, Italy, the former Spanish monarchy and Imperial Russia were displayed together with the Stars and Stripes."

German-Italian Link

Mr. Hanighen also notes that on July 18, 1937, at Nordland, the German-American Bund's camp in New Jersey, 500 uniformed members of the Bund marched with Italian black shirts, whose leader opened his speech with the words: "My Nazi friends."

Collaboration between alien and American Fascists such as the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith and the "Silver Shirts," is also discussed, especially in connection with recent industrial disturbances in the Middle West. The author's conclusions in this connection are couched in moderate terms:

"But American conditions obviously are quite dissimilar to those in foreign countries. An instinctive American repugnance to fascist ideology has been embedded in the American character by over a 150 years of history. Nor will sober persons incline to dispute the congressional committee's finding that the Communist movement is not today a menace to American institutions as such."

Influence in War

The report continues:

"We open a field of more plausible speculation when we discuss the possible influence of Communist, Nazi and Fascist organizations on American neutrality. A war involving Russia, Germany and Italy, one or all, World War, to arouse feelings and produce agitation among the corresponding racial groups and sympathizers in this country. Communists and Communist sympathizers, whether Russian or not, would undoubtedly rally to the Soviet side; the German and Italian Fascist organizations would support the 'mother countries.'"

Mr. Hanighen notes that for many years it has been assumed that because the groups of foreign-born American citizens and those of recent foreign extraction were diminishing in numbers, due to restriction on immigration, they would never again present as serious a problem as they did just before our entrance into the World War.

"A certain weakening of ties of language and sympathies," the article continues, "has undoubtedly taken place—the decline of the immigrant press is an instance. But the rise of foreign political organizations in the United States may offset this tendency. Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy have militant and fairly efficient organizations in this country. The Communists, while much smaller in numbers, are better organized than the Socialists were at the time of the World War, and in particular have considerable influence among the intelligentsia. In cases where American neutrality is at issue will not these organizations make themselves felt politically?"

Machinery of Alien Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 13

Principal Alien Political Organizations in the United States—The Communist Party, the German-American Bund, successors of the former Fascist League (Italian).

Their Membership, Estimate in Foreign Affairs Magazine—Communist Party: 50,000 enrolled members; German-American Bund: 20,000; Italian Fascists: 12,000 in 1939, perhaps larger now.

Connection with Foreign Governments—Communist Party: "Party line" dictated from Moscow. German-American Bund, apparently directed from Germany; its leaders frequently return to Germany, as at the recent Stuttgart conference.

Italian Fascists: probably close, based on Mussolini's statement that ". . . an Italian citizen must remain an Italian citizen, no matter in what land he lives, even to the seventh generation."

Financial Connections—Difficult to prove, but in all cases it seems probable that extensive monetary contributions come from abroad.

Establishments in United States—Communist Party: headquarters in numerous American cities; some sport fields and "recreation" camps. German-American Bund: Several well-established "summer camps" at which there is extensive drilling. Italians: Social groups, sport fields in various cities, at which drills are held.

Costumes, Songs and Marches: Accoutrements are as in the European countries.

Possession of Arms and Weapons: Difficult to establish, but charged by various investigators.

Appeal in the United States—Communist Party: not restricted to Russians, but seeking adherents of all national origins. German-American Bund—Limited to German-Americans, but seeking those established here for many generations as eagerly as those who are not yet citizens. Italians—Similar to Germans.

President Cuts Vacation To Watch World Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—An extraordinary emphasis on foreign affairs, both in the Far East and in Europe, was injected this week end by word that President Roosevelt will cut short his Hyde Park vacation and return here tomorrow to be in closer touch with the State Department and Cabinet. The latter will presumably be called into special conference as soon as the President gets back.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull is understood to be urging the President to abandon his tentative plans for a swing through the West beginning late this month and remain close to Washington at all times.

At Hyde Park, President Roosevelt assumed the task of reassuring American business and public opinion, pledging himself and his Administration to "keep us out of war."

Here in Washington, Secretary Hull carried forward another step in his policy of exerting America's influence for peace on the world by ordering his July 16 declaration of 14 principles for world peace before the League of Nations.

The Hull declaration will be presented to the League Secretariat by Leland Harrison, American Minister to Switzerland. It is the desire of Secretary Hull that the League have both this document along with the replies of most of the nations of the world when it takes up this week the Far Eastern situation now before it as a result of direct action by China.

Show Close Co-operation

The two developments disclose the manner in which the President and his Secretary of State are collaborating on foreign relations. Mr. Roosevelt dramatically undertakes to keep public opinion as much at rest as possible—by statements which produce large headlines. These headlines on two successive week ends have served conveniently to shield the State Department and Secretary Hull from the disgruntled criticism of peace groups.

Protected from this criticism and relieved of the necessity of handling the domestic enlightenment end of foreign policy, Secretary Hull is able to turn his less spectacular talents to long-range problem of preventing a war which might ultimately damage or involve the United States, regardless of neutrality policies and good intentions "to keep out of war."

President Roosevelt's reassurance role was played twice at Hyde Park on Saturday. First at a press conference at which he agreed with one of his questioners that people all over the world are "jittery" about the danger of war. This was true, he said, not only in financial circles, but also in homes and on the part of every democratic government. He said he could not speak for the others, but felt sure he could speak for the democracies.

Agrees Situation Is Serious

Later, in an informal speech to the Roosevelt Home Club, he confirmed assurances made by a previous speaker, Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, that the Administration is doing everything in its power to keep the United States out of war, stating:

"World conditions are no better than they seem to be to those of us who read the newspapers. They are pretty serious. I am glad Mrs. O'Day said that we are doing everything we can in the United States—not only the people of the United States, but the Government of the United States—to keep us out of war."

Secretary Hull's simultaneous move is viewed by observers as an important further application of American influence to the cause of world peace. Significantly it was the July 16 statement couched in general terms which was ordered submitted to the League and not the subsequent statement of Aug. 23 which applied the first statement specifically to the Far East.

Thus it has an application to the Far East and is viewed by observers as implying that the moral support of the United States will be strongly behind any proper steps the League may take to attempt to mediate or settle the Far Eastern crisis. It is pointed out that this is approximately the same degree of encouragement given to League plans in 1932 which led to the Lytton Commission study of the Manchurian affair.

Watch the Mediterranean

But this is apparently only part of the intended implication of the move. By using the July 16 statement alone and not accompanied by the Aug. 23 statement Secretary Hull is putting before the League a schedule of peace principles which can, and are intended, to apply equally to Europe where the Mediterranean situation is causing even graver concern to the State Department than in the Sino-Japanese warfare.

It is fully appreciated here that trouble between Japan and China can probably be restricted to those two countries. But if war breaks out in Europe it would almost inevitably involve the whole world.

Secretary Hull's move does not involve the United States formally in any way. But it unquestionably serves to shift the weight of American influence a little more on the side of the peacefully inclined nations and hints, more strongly than anything yet done, that American opinion disapproves strongly of aggressive nations who are willing to endanger the peace of the world for the sake of territorial expansion.

Guests Aboard Yacht Give President Views On Situation Abroad

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt tonight will end his longest stay away from Washington this year when he leaves his family home a day ahead of schedule to consult with capital advisers on what he regards as "serious" world conditions.

When the President leaves here he will have spent 18 days away from the White House. A cruise in eastern waters accounted for five.

Yesterday Europe and the Far figured in conferences with Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large to Europe; Col. J. M. Patterson, New York City publisher who recently returned from Europe, and James A. Moffett, Standard Oil Officials and former Federal Housing administrator.

Mr. Davis said he saw nothing "very promising" in Europe, although he refused to say what he thought might happen.

Mr. Moffett spent several weeks in China last May looking after interests of the California-Texas Oil Company, of which he is chairman of the board.

"A breaking up of the centralized government in China, which is one aim of Japan," he said, "would result in spreading vandalism and banditry in the interior, making it easier for Japan to conduct a war of conquest."

He said his company would not abandon any of its vast properties in China.

"We are doing business with both sides as usual," he said. He added he assumed any damage to the properties would be paid for by the offending nation.

Hopkins Urges 'Hands Off'

WAHPETON, N. D., Sept. 13 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, administrator of the Works Progress Administration, said in an address yesterday that one of the first and most important jobs a democratic government has is the responsibility for "making every person and every group keep his hands off everybody else."

Farms Proposed For War Objectors

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—Establishment of co-operative farms where families of jailed conscientious objectors would be cared for in the event of United States participation in "the next war" was suggested today to the Fellowship for Reconciliation.

William M. Callahan, editor of the Catholic Worker of New York City and representing Pax, a Roman Catholic pacifist group, made the proposal to 200 delegates attending a symposium of "what pacifist organizations can do to provide for families of conscientious objectors in the next war."

He also urged the Fellowship of Reconciliation to arrange more adequate legal advice for conscientious objectors "both before and during the period of the war."

Earlier the Fellowship authorized its executive council to urge President Roosevelt to put into effect "immediate enforcement of the neutrality act in the Far East."

Listed as represented at the sessions were delegates from the Society of Friends, Church of the Brethren, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonites, Pax, Disciples of Peace Fellowship, Methodist Pacifist group, and Jewish pacifists.

Author Financed Classic

Although A. E. Housman's first book of poems, "A Shropshire Lad," became an immediate classic, its publication was financed by the author.

Soviet Mine Speed-Up Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Don Basin in southwestern Russia, the Soviet Union's chief coal-mining region, obtained nation-wide praise in 1935 for initiating the "Stakhanoff Movement," designed to speed-up and rationalize industrial production. But now, less than two years later, the Don Basin is in disgrace. Its production is not only below the "plan," but below that of 1936. Its workers in many mines are admittedly demoralized.

What has happened? According to official reports, both miners and executives in the Don Basin are disgruntled. The miners are dissatisfied because thousands of them received lower wages after new "norms" were set up in May, 1936. Executives have lost their control over the workers because so many of them were accused of "wrecking" whenever mistakes occurred.

"Many mistakes were made in fixing norms and piece-rates in the Don Basin in 1936," reported the newspaper Pravda. "This resulted in demoralization of miners."

Erratic Norms

The paper added that norms were set up so erratically that miners in one district got much higher wages for the same work than those in adjoining districts, while underground workers got less for disagreeable work than those with easier jobs on the surface.

Four years ago, in 1933, the ruling Communist Party ordered increased wages and improved living conditions for miners, engineers and technicians in the Don Basin. The press now admits that these orders were never carried out, so that the heavy labor turnover in the mines persisted. The Party's Central Committee warned mine executives that "the Party will take strict measures if further violations of the 1933 decisions occur."

In 1934, the Soviet Government passed a law that one day's absence from work without sufficient cause would result in automatic discharge. This law had the desired effect in well-organized factories, where workers have good apartments and want to keep their jobs. But in the Don Basin, especially in mines where conditions were worst, the workers deliberately absented themselves in order to be discharged. Executives dared not enforce the law because they needed workers. Constant absence from work is blamed for unsatisfactory production.

Careless Unveiling

The Party Central Committee pointed out that the process of "unveiling Trotzkyist wreckers" in the Don Basin has gone too far. Some Party and trade union officials, it declared, "blame executives, engineers and technicians without reason" for everything which goes wrong in the mines. The committee explained that it is necessary to root out "Trotzkyists," but care should be taken not to discredit "honest" engineers and executives.

It is apparent, from the official reports, that the hunt for "Trotzkyists," which occurred in all Soviet enterprises after the disclosures of the January conspiracy trial, assumed a particularly intense and violent form in the Don Basin. This can be explained by the fact that so many miners were dissatisfied with living and working conditions that they welcomed any opportunity to vent their discontent upon executives. They could do this by charges of "Trotzkyist wrecking." It is significant that few "Trotzkyists" were discovered in well-organized industries which provide comfortable living and working conditions for the working staffs.

The official reports admitted that many mine executives have lost their control over workers. The latter often ignored orders from their superiors, even from mine managers, it was declared, and in some mines every order was considered a subject for lengthy discussion. Production naturally feel sharply in such mines. Executives, fearful of being accused as "Trotzkyists," did not dare to discipline refractory workers.

Hearst Acquires Milwaukee Paper

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Milwaukee Sentinel management announced Sept. 11 that effective with today's issues the newspaper would be taken over by William Randolph Hearst with the withdrawal of Paul Block from the Milwaukee field.

The change will bring both the Wisconsin News, afternoon newspaper, and the Sentinel, morning newspaper, under the same management.

The name of the Wisconsin News will be changed to the Milwaukee News. The combined Sunday editions of the two newspapers will be known as the Milwaukee Sunday News-Sentinel.

The announcement explained that Mr. Hearst, who had reserved the right to repurchase the Block interest in the Sentinel within 10 years, now had exercised that option.

John H. Black, publisher of the Wisconsin News, has been named publisher of the two newspapers, with Roger H. Ferger, former business manager of the Sentinel, assistant publisher.

Jerome J. Karpf, former managing editor of the New York American, has been named editor-in-chief of the newspapers, with John G. Robert Jr. retaining his position as managing editor of the Milwaukee News, and James J. Colby, executive editor of the Sentinel, remaining as managing editor of the morning newspaper.

$1,000,000 Chicago Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—A $1,000,000 department store for Irving Park Boulevard is announced here for fall construction by Sears, Roebuck & Co., mail order house. A parking lot with capacity for 800 automobiles is to be provided adjacent to the building.

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Legion Vanguard Begins to Arrive For N.Y. Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Although the annual convention of the American Legion is still a week off, members of the organization of World War veterans were beginning to arrive here today well in advance of the gathering which Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the convention committee, characterizes as perhaps "the most significant since the close of the European conflict."

"Great as was our country's need for an army of high-spirited young men in 1917, her need today for a high-spirited, mature-minded citizenship is fully as great if not greater," General Harbord emphasized in radiocasting an invitation to attend the convention. His message was distributed yesterday through 94 stations of the National Broadcasting Company, of which he is president of the board.

"Twenty years have passed since the United States entered the World War—twenty of the most tragic years in the world's history," he continued.

"The men who supplied the first need 20 years ago are the very best men able to supply the second need today. They are the legionnaires who are to be represented in such large numbers in New York next week. They are the American citizens who, all through the next 20 years, will be influential in providing for the safety and shaping the destiny of our nation.

"That now appears to be a task that will call for all our national resources of judgment and courage and patriotism. Dedicated to that task—and outstanding among those resources—is the membership of the American Legion."

Opening here Sept. 20, the convention is expected to attract 500,000 persons, including families of the veterans, and General Harbord assured prospective visitors that they would find New York City "just a grown up small town—warmhearted, excitable, proud to play host to important visitors."

To bear out General Harbord's promise, elaborate preparations are under way to make the four days of the convention something for veterans to remember. That the entertainment sessions alone will be noteworthy has held to follow upon the appointment of Gene Buck president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, to direct that phase of the convention business. Convention headquarters also announced that Lucy Monroe, soprano of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, will be the soloist at the memorial service in Madison Square Garden next Sunday night.

Lessons in Music Delivered at Door By Trailer Teacher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13—If students cannot come to music lessons, then music lessons must go to students, reasons Arthur Cremm, director of a school here, in announcing a trailer course, to tour through the countryside of northern New Jersey this fall.

Equipped with desks, blackboards and other materials needed for instruction in the classroom, the music school on wheels, as Mr. Cremm calls it, will attempt to answer the need of students who cannot attend regular courses.

While classes are being conducted, the trailer will be halted, but Mr. Cremm disclosed plans also for a "cruising class," wherein lessons would be given while the classroom was in motion.

Attention will be paid to children of parents residing more or less permanently in trailers, who do not remain in one place long enough to establish their children in music schools. The project is directed more particularly, however, toward suburbanites who want to provide music lessons for their children but cannot do so without inconvenient commuting.

Sunday Closing Law Is Upheld in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 13—Utah's new Sunday closing law has been declared constitutional in several recent district court decision and is being closely observed in Ogden, Salt Lake City and other principal points of the state.

The law was sponsored by labor organizations after a survey which showed more than 95 per cent of grocery and market operators, at whom the measure was principally directed, favored voluntary compliance. In Ogden, a city of 45,000, only three stores openly opposed its enforcement.

Enforcement officials have interpreted the law to mean that a bakery can sell bread on Sunday but a grocery cannot, and that a dairy can sell milk on Sunday, a grocery not. The law has resulted in closing of farmer-operated fruit and vegetable stands along the highways, as well as city stores.

Its Dazzling Splendor Comes When Shadows Fall



W. J. Jordan

Hylocereus Undatus

Once a Year the Night-Blooming Cereus Begins to Flower at Dusk, Reaches Its Full Glory Around Midnight, and Gradually Folds Up Again as Daylight Appears. The Above Picture, Taken by W. J. Jordan, 1215 North Sycamore Avenue, Hollywood, Calif., Was Sent to The Christian Science Monitor by His Wife, Mrs. Christiana Jordan

The Cereus Blooms—Star for a Night

Hylocereus Undatus Is the Handsomest Member of Cactus Family

By a Botanist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hylocereus undatus, the night-blooming cereus, is one of the handsomest members of the cactaceae or cactus family, a group of singularly American plants interesting because of the fleshy, condensed, usually spiny, leafless stalks and the large, often brilliant and showy flowers.

Geologists believe the group originated and was practically confined at one time to the dry regions of tropical and subtropical America, with Mexico the center of distribution. Today there are about 100 genera and not less than 100 species. A few species, such as the night-blooming cereus, are cultivated for their beauty.

The genus Hylocereus is composed of eighteen species of climbing cacti, the stems adhering to walls or other supports by means of numerous aerial roots. All are native to the West Indies, Mexico, Central and northern South America. Only one is grown to any extent in the United States, and that under a wrong name. One frequently sees it labeled Hylocereus tricostatus or Cereus triangularis.

H. undatus is the best known of all night-blooming cereuses and is widely cultivated in tropical countries to form beautiful hedges. The stems are elongated, three-angled or winged, with roots felted and short-spinose or spineless. Young growths are bristly, the flowers white, large, nocturnal and funnelform. The stamens are numerous, in two series, equaling or shorter than the style. The stigma has many simple or branched lobes. The fruit is a fleshy berry, spineless but scaly, large and edible. Seeds are small and black.

The blossoms open usually between 8 and 9 in the evening and are best at midnight. At the first appearance of dawn they close again.

So Very Beautiful But Not So Rare

Botanical experts are rather tired of references to the "rarity" of the night-blooming cereus.

"It's not a cereus matter at all, this rarity of certain classes of plants," asserted one irritated taxonomist recently. "Hylocereus undatus may be beautiful, and it does bloom only at night, but there are thousands of people all over the world who have specimens in parlors, greenhouses or even in hedges. Take Amorphophallus titanum, the Krubi from Sumatra that bloomed in the New York Botanical Garden last June. There is a rare bloom in any climate. So is the Rafflesia, another tremendously large flower also from Sumatra, and a whole host of nondescript blooms that would ordinarily be classified as weeds by any but the specialist."

Neighbors in Anticipation Gather to Watch Marvel of the Darkness

By a Poet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A light is left burning in the center of the room. Its gleams are just enough to show the waiting spectators an awkward cactus whose thick pads and sharp spikes cast an ungainly shadow on the wall beyond.

People have come in chattily, but now their speech is jerky, incapable of coherent and prolonged conversation. For half an hour, as the dusk deepens, a simmering of sentences divides attention between the sole actor in tonight's drama and the anticipant group. Slowly, tight buds open. There is a quick-drawn breath. This growth of rubbery leaves and prickles, which the hostess has tended so patiently these long and barren months, is at last about to justify her care. The night-blooming cereus is about to open.

Hours pass, with scarcely a word spoken. The woman who has cherished the plant shows the least excitement, but inwardly feels more tense than any one else in the house.

Now the neighbors who have teased her are making ejaculations of wonder. Lustrous are the eyes of the children who have been permitted to sit up this night of nights.

The plant is becoming transformed with lovely, half-opened blossoms. The watchers lean forward in amazed admiration. They inhale the rich perfume. Wider and wider spread the great shining petals, and the taut silence snaps at the chiming of a clock. It is midnight, and the night-blooming cereus has come to flower. This is the moment of fulfillment.

Within the next hollow hours of the night, between the twelfth stroke from the hall clock and the pale fingering of dawn at the keyhole, the soft petals will fold themselves away. The year's little drama will be over, and its one actor withdrawn from the public for twelve months more.

'Island in Sky' Called Key To Glacial Secrets

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Sept. 13 (AP)—A party of natural scientists winged across Grand Canyon today on the first leg of a journey to an "island in the Sky" they hope will take them 35,000 years back into history.

Tonight they camp on the north rim of the canyon, and Tuesday morning they plan to begin a climb up Shiva's temple, a mile and a half higher plateau that juts straight up from the gorge's floor.

What they will find atop this wooded relic of that ancient time when receding glaciers cut away the soil around it and left stranded all the creatures that inhabited it they do not know. Not in the memory of man has anyone scaled the temple.

How the descendants of those marooned creatures—probably only spruce squirrels—have survived the ages in what the natural scientists, headed by Dr. Harold E. Anthony of the American Museum of Natural History and Edwin D. McKee, chief naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park, seek to learn.

They will set traps and, returning with their specimens, compare them with their cousins—descendants of those beasts fortunate enough to escape isolation when the glacier glided by.

Supplies will be dropped to the scientists by parachute. The top of the temple is so densely covered with forest that landing a plane would be impossible.

The party will communicate with the outside world by short wave radio.

Library 'Disarms': War Toys Banned

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Sept. 13

All toys suggesting war have been withdrawn from circulation by the County Toy Library on orders of the County Probation Department on complaints from Parent-Teachers Associations and the League Against War and Fascism.

"We were told," said Herman Stark of the probation department Saturday, "that the toys instilled the war spirit."

There are about 25,000 toys in the system, which has 15,000 child clients.

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Northwest Seeks To Halt Growing Farm Migration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Heedless of new warnings circulated by the Farm Security Administration thousands of men, women and children continue their trek over the Rocky Mountains from the Great Plains to the Pacific Northwest.

Two conditions should have halted this flight from the drought areas months ago, says Walter A. Duffy, regional director. The economic outlook has improved in many sections of the middle west and there is a scarcity of developed farm land in the northwest.

The new pioneers, traveling the same routes as those taken by the settlers of 75 years ago, reach Oregon, Idaho and Washington in such numbers the Farm Security Administration is hard pressed to keep up with them.

Sixty thousand arrived between January, 1936, and July, 1937. Less than 5000 families have succeeded in establishing any sort of permanent farm tenancy; 12,000 live in shacks, on abandoned farms, in tourist camps or in vacant buildings supplied by the more generous communities. Some find seasonal jobs in the field and others fight for an existence on non-agricultural cut-over and sagebrush sections.

"The problem of assimilating farm families from drought areas becomes serious when it is recognized that it is practically impossible to rent or lease an economic farm unit in the Pacific northwest without replacing present operations," Mr. Duffy said.

"Their only alternative is to locate on cheap cut-over sagebrush lands in submarginal areas where successful operations are impossible or compete with local labor in farm and urban districts. This competition is already being protested by local labor groups. They cannot be successfully returned to their states of origin and indications are that an overflow of drought settlers in California is already moving northward."

The total number of families reported in Oregon is 6646; about 3335 have been settled and 3311 are transient.

In Washington the families totaled 5832. About 4450 were located and 1382 transient.

Idaho has 6638 migrating families. The administration has settled 4008 while 2630 are listed as transient.

Four Men Are Held As Counterfeiters

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Secret service men disclosed yesterday the arrest of four men charged with the manufacture and sale of almost perfect plates for the production of bogus money and revenue stamps. Forty-five complete sets of plates were found behind a secret panel in a raid on the alleged counterfeiters' headquarters.

The four men were held responsible for flooding New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania with counterfeit federal reserve notes and silver certificates of $1, $5 and $20 denominations.

Giving of Charity Becomes Cheaper Under High Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—The height to which present tax rates have mounted makes gifts to charitable and educational institutions more attractive, it is pointed out in the current bulletin of the American Library Association.

In fact, a more thorough knowledge of the extent to which the federal and state governments encourage gifts for such purposes in allowing exemptions and deductions, and a better understanding of the savings resulting from giving sums to worthy causes, would stir people to make more gifts, according to Ralph E. Lum, who discusses the decreasing cost of charitable gifts.

Although the total extent of tax legislation now in effect cannot be determined, some definite conclusions can be drawn as to the nature and effect of the more important taxing statutes relating to incomes, gifts, and estates, Mr. Lum, who was formerly president of the New Jersey Bar Association, pointed out.

"Income taxes are now at an all-time high, with federal rates greatly increased and supplemented by similar laws adopted in the past few years by many of the states," he continued. "A few figures will illustrate the increase. The percentage payable on an income of $1,000,000 has been raised from approximately 15½ per cent to over 70 per cent. A resident of New York State will pay $346,750 on an income of $500,000, $112,750 on an income of $200,000, and $41,750 on an income of $100,000. An income of $50,000 is now taxed for over 26 per cent as compared with the tax imposed eight years ago of approximately 15½ per cent on an income of nearly $1,500,000."

How to Save Taxes

Mr. Lum shows how a reduction of the total amount to be taxed effectuates a maximum tax saving. He pointed out that the first $4000 of an income of $50,000 is subject to no tax, while almost one-third of the last $4000 is taken in taxes. If the last $4000 were given away and consequently deducted from the amount taxable, the deduction would apply as against the highest applicable tax rate, he said.

"An income or an estate is, therefore, not reduced by the full amount of the gifts made," he continued. "The present individual Income Tax Act permits a deduction for gifts or contributions by individuals limited to an aggregate amount of 15 per cent of the taxpayer's statutory net income for the year, the percentage being computed without the benefit of such deduction.

"The taxes imposed by the Federal Government on gifts do not apply to gifts made to charitable, literary, or educational organizations, nor are such gifts subject to tax under Federal Estate Laws or under substantially all gift, estate, inheritance, and succession taxes imposed by the states."

Mr. Lum showed through figures the advantages of making gifts to educational and philanthropic causes. "It has been shown, for example," he said, "that a person who has a net income of $80,000 can make a gift of $12,000 at a net expenditure to himself of only $6600 because the income taxes otherwise payable by him are reduced by $5400, and that if a taxpayer in New York State leaves $10,000,000 outright to members of his family, they will receive less than $4,800,000 after paying federal and state taxes, but that if he leaves only $4,000,000 and bequeaths the remaining $6,000,000 to charity and education, the members of his family will receive $2,500,000 so that in this case it costs only $2,300,000 to make a gift of $6,000,000."

Still Further Savings

Giving securities and other property in kind in place of cash was pointed out as a means of saving.

"It will be found that still further savings can be effected in cases where property which has greatly increased in value since acquisition is disposed of by gift," Mr. Lum said. "Where property is sold at a profit, the amount of gain is included as a part of income and becomes subject to income tax, but where the property is given away, the donor is permitted to deduct from gross income the actual value of the property on the date of the gift and the increase in value will not be taxed."

This point he illustrated in the following way. "A donor having an income of $200,000 and a net estate of $2,200,00 and owning securities valued at $20,000 which were acquired three years before at a cost of $8000, can make a gift of $20,000 at a tax saving of approximately $8446, or at an actual cost of only $1554. A similar result, different only in degree, will be obtained in practically every case although the amounts involved are not as large as those stated. Even further savings arising from reductions in estate administration expenses and in local property taxes would be added to those stated, thereby cutting the cost even further."

Mr. Lum makes the plea that people who still have means consider libraries as a desirable object of their benefactions, in order that "books may be multiplied and disseminated in an ever-widening circle."



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Peace Plea Opens Program For Tribute to Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Under the direction of the Mayor's Committee for the Observance of the 150th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution, a week-long celebration is on here today to mark the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Federal Constitution in Philadelphia on Sept. 17, 1787.

New York City's part in the nation-wide observance began yesterday with exercises at the base of the Statute of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, and they will be climaxed on Friday when President Roosevelt addresses a large radio audience from Washington.

Speaking before a gathering in Brooklyn Park during part of the exercises in connection with the observance yesterday, Assistant Secretary of War Louis A. Johnson pledged himself to work in the interests of national peace.

"As long as I am associated with the War Department, I will follow a policy of devoting my life and my energy to the promotion of peace and not of war," Mr. Johnson said.

"So far as I am concerned, the name of the War Department might just as well be changed to that of 'peace department.'"

Mr. Johnson reviewed a parade of 2500 persons from war veterans,' fraternal and civic organizations as it marched through the streets of Brooklyn, and held that the problem of preparedness involved "keeping America awake, its money and resources available, and its whole manpower willing to exercise the duties of American citizenship."

Over Bedloe's Island, the ceremony of one generation passing the torch of liberty to another was symbolised in pageant staged by members of the federal theater organization.

Reconstruction of the United States along the ideals that prevailed from 1776 to 1787 formed the topic of Col. Eli E. Bennett, commandant of the Sixty-second Coast Artillery at Fort Totten.

J. Henry Smythe Jr., supervisor of the ceremonies, proposed that the people of the United States should send to France a reproduction of the Liberty Bell in return for the gift of the Statue of Liberty.

Parade of Nations Heads Philadelphia Constitution Week

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP)—Patriotic organizations and national groups prepared today for the pageantry of a parade of nations—tonight's highlight in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Constitution.

In connection with the anniversary, the Library Company of Philadelphia placed on exhibition carefully preserved books and manuscripts used by the framers of the Constitution in their conferences and as sources for the arguments with which they shaped the nation's basic law.

The week of Constitution Day was ushered in yesterday with religious services at churches throughout the city.

Culture Reciprocity Sought at Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—A special committee which seeks to classify and strengthen cultural relations with other lands has been formed by the Florentine Committee for the Association of Cultural Institutions in collaboration with a group of artists and writers in this city.

The committee will be sub-divided into four groups—English, French, German, and a section of mixed nationalities. Romano Romanelli, well-known sculptor and member of the Italian Academy, is President.

The collection of a library of works on Florentine subjects by writers of other lands and of books relating to visits to Florence, especially in the last three centuries, is among the proposed activities of the committee. The committee also proposes to organize lectures illustrating the associations of other nations with Florence.

Will G. O. P. Beard Lion?

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Republicans are scheming to capture the President's own home town from the New Dealers. They intend to nominate Sidney Hobson, an automobile salesman, for supervisor, the town's principal office. Two years ago, for the first time in 40 years, the Republicans lost the post when New Deal Elmer Van Wagner defeated Supervisor Walter Gilbert.

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Steps in Constitution's Progress



Pickering Studio, Annapolis, Md. Scenes of Debate in North and South

Left—Maryland State House at Annapolis, Where the Convention of 1786 Was Held, Which Was Followed by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia. The Annapolis Convention Met in the Senate Chamber, Where in 1783 Washington Had Resigned His Commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

Right—Old North Meeting House in Concord, N. H., in Which the New Hampshire Convention Was Held to Consider the Federal Constitution.

New Hampshire Is Ninth to Ratify

By Tully Neilleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York
June 25, 1788

The ninth and essential state has ratified! The new Constitution, if its terms are carried out, can now go into effect.

New Hampshire last Saturday raised its pillar in the federal edifice.

This exciting news was received here at high noon today by a fast-riding special courier from Poughkeepsie, where the information had been similarly brought from Concord to members of the New York State convention, deep in their struggles over ratification.

Half an hour later the letter of Gov. John Langdon, president of the New Hampshire convention, was read in the Congress of the Confederation, whose lawmaking days now are evidently numbered. And at one o'clock another rider set off express for Richmond where the Virginia convention is believed to be close to a decision.

As word spread through the city, bells were rung, flags displayed and at mid-afternoon a salute of nine guns was fired, one for each assenting state, followed by a federal salute of 13. Celebrations of this sort have become an accompaniment of each added announcement, and in states that have ratified, the principal cities have held elaborate processions and joyous feasts. In Boston, a feature of the parade was a float in the form of a ship, the Federal Constitution, drawn by 13 horses.

In Baltimore after the Maryland convention on April 26 voted its acceptance by 63 to 11, the ship Federalist was a chief piece in the parade, this time a model so artistically made and rigged that it was taken to Mount Vernon and presented to General Washington.

The packet boat that sailed to Charleston with news of the Maryland action came back with reports of similar approval by the convention in South Carolina. Taken on May 23, the vote at Charleston was 149 to 73.

In New Hampshire, it took two sessions of the convention and a campaign of information between times to obtain ratification. When the convention first organized in February, Federalists found a majority of the members bound by definite Anti-Federalist instructions. Seven days of discussion, however, convinced some of them of the merit of the Constitution and during a four-months adjournment they went back to their towns to seek new instructions. The result was a vote on Saturday of 57 ayes to 47 noes.

Although the Constitution provides that ratification by nine states shall be sufficient for its establishment among the ratifying states, and even though Virginia promises soon to add the tenth, there is actually considerable uneasiness both here and elsewhere as to what results may follow if New York State still shall refuse to approve. The Anti-Federalists seem thus far to have the upper hand at Poughkeepsie.

A wedge driven squarely between New England and the middle states, and containing not only perhaps the continent's greatest port but also one of the chief corridors to the Northwest Territory, would make it a precarious business to try to maintain a united government over the states that have accepted the new system. Rhode Island is apparently adamant, and if in addition North Carolina should continue apathetic a strip would lie between Virginia and the two southernmost states.

In Rhode Island and probably in North Carolina the principal reason beneath resistance to the new Constitution is its restriction of fiat money. The paper money party in control of the Rhode Island Legislature submitted the document directly to town meetings in March instead of to a convention and the Federalists refused to vote. In states that have held conventions the vote by towns for delegates shows a marked relation to the known sympathies of the communities for or against emissions of bills of credit.

In Maryland, the next state after Massachusetts to come under the "new roof," as the Constitution is symbolized in that region, Luther Martin, leader of the paper money faction, was also leader of the opposition to ratification.

His three-day speech against the plan has been widely circulated as a pamphlet under the title, "The Genuine Information," detailing the now familiar arguments and descanting particularly upon the rule of secrecy. But the elections from Baltimore, Annapolis and most of the State had been so overwhelmingly federal that the outcome of the convention was a foregone conclusion.

South Carolina again presented the electoral picture of Federalist majorities in the more populous and wealthy coastal communities and Anti-Federalist sentiment in the upland or back country districts. The convention as elected was preponderantly for ratification, and Charles Pinckney emphasized among other points the argument that paper money tended to drive silver and gold out of the state.

It is an exaggeration, of course, to imply that all the well-to-do are Federalists and all the debtors Anti-Federalists, but this tends to be one major line of division among the many other questions involved. There are many, rich or poor, whose opinions are directed to the one side or the other by disinterested and patriotic motives, and the great bulk of men of middle property, unattached to party, doubtless holds the balance of power.

Developments are such, however, as to illustrate that the new Constitution as it emerged from the Federal Convention was the work of a distinct political group. Whatever differences had to be overcome in formulating it, the framers stood mostly on common ground of understanding of the commercial and financial needs of a disorganized country. They are the men of wide social, intellectual and business contacts. And they have had the unity and energy necessary to convince two-thirds of the states of the soundness of their program.

The opposition has been disorganised. It consists of local parties or factions isolated from each other by the same narrowness of contacts and the same difficulties of inland communication which have pinned their attention on local freedom to manage their own affairs.

Nevertheless, even this resistance is having some effect. For the New Hampshire ratification is coupled with a recommendation of amendments almost identical to those which the Federalists similarly had to accept in Massachusetts as the price of consent. And in South Carolina the Anti-Federalists obtained four amendments embodying some of the more important points in the Massachusetts list, such as reservation to the states of powers not expressly delegated and a pledge of sparing use of direct taxes.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

In the preceding articles has been told the story of the convention which wrote the Constitution and in these remaining reports is told briefly the chain of events involved in the ratification and the addition of the Bill of Rights.

Today: New Hampshire was ninth state to ratify.

Tomorrow: Virginia convention approves Constitution after long debate.

Institute Gives Diplomas To 2867 Banking Pupils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—American banking is richer by the addition of 2867 newly-trained young men and women, graduates of the thirty-fourth commencement of the American Institute of Banking and largest class in the organization's history.

Nation-wide radio hook-ups carried graduation exercises of student bankers from 225 chapters. Each chapter of the institute maintains its own classrooms and faculties. The student body consists of clerks and officers from local banks who wish to improve their technical and theoretical knowledge of banking.

See America First

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—An agency to promote tourist travel in the United States will be headed by James W. Gerard of New York, former ambassador to Germany. His appointment as a "collaborator" of the park service in its relations with the United States Tourist Bureau was announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Tax Ruling Aids Clubs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Social clubs have been given a break by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The bureau broadened tax exemptions to such organizations, permitting them to sell property without becoming subject to the corporation income tax.

Top-Sky Weather Study Pushed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—A search for atmosphere secrets to shed more light on "what makes the weather" and to help safeguard aviation will be carried into new sky areas by the United States Weather Bureau in the next few days.

The aerological division of the bureau has been sending trial "radio balloons" as high as 20 miles—further than man-driven balloons ever have ascended—to expand the scope of meteorological knowledge.

The experiments, already in progress on the West Coast, where California Institute of Technology at Burbank is co-operating, will begin in Boston, with the aid of Harvard natural scientists, about Sept. 15, the weather Bureau announced today. Later, similar tests will be made in Washington, D. C., and in Fairbanks, Alaska.

The Weather Bureau, the Navy, Harvard and California Tech all are working on types of a light-weight radio transmitter to be carried aloft in stratosphere balloons and automatically send back to ground receiving sets a record on tape, of stratosphere humidity and air pressure.

"All the transmitter types appear to be operating satisfactorily, but we don't know which will be adopted as the best," L. T. Samuels, assistant chief of the aerological division, said. He explained that the transmitting sets, weighing about two pounds, are operated by a clock-operated mechanism which sends the radio impulses to the recording set on the ground.

"This set is just like any ordinary radio receiving set," Mr. Samuels continued. "Its apparatus includes, however, the tape-recording through which meteorologists can tell what the weather is in the heavens."

This is accomplished by measuring the distances between impulse recordings on the tape.

Balloons Up 67,500 Feet

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Two students at New York University claimed a record for their weather-observing balloon, which stayed aloft for two hours and reached a peak of 67,500 feet. The students are Howard M. Trueblood, and Henry W. Schwartz.

Texas Colleges Hail Experiment In Youth Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13—Training for better rural living was afforded 350 young persons from homes in need of assistance by means of a residence summer school course offered in four Texas colleges this summer.

The plan proved so successful educators are urging that it be repeated next summer.

The young people were assigned to four colleges. White boys attended Texas A. & M. College and North Texas Agricultural College, girls went to Tarleton Agricultural College, and Negro boys to Prairie View College.

All were required to work 86 hours during the six weeks to reimburse the colleges for lodging, board, laundry and incidental expenses and to have approximately $13 for spending money.

Boys built sidewalks and small buildings, did minor repairs and terraced and beautified campuses.

Girls at John Tarleton College made draperies for the auditorium, pillows and rugs for the hospital, aprons and towels for the college kitchen and dining hall. They painted furniture, worked as stenographers and clerks, and did housekeeping work in dormitories, kitchens and dining hall, and laboratories.

In free hours all attended classes conducted by members of the regular college faculties. Boys received instruction in animal husbandry, agricultural engineering, agronomy, dairy and poultry husbandry and horticulture. The girls' training course included poultry husbandry, dairying, home gardening and fruit growing, rural home management, English, health and hygiene, and community recreation. In addition, there were arranged group sings and lectures on child psychology, reading and book selection, enjoyment of music, personality development, clothing selection, and travel.

Certificates were awarded those completing the course satisfactorily.

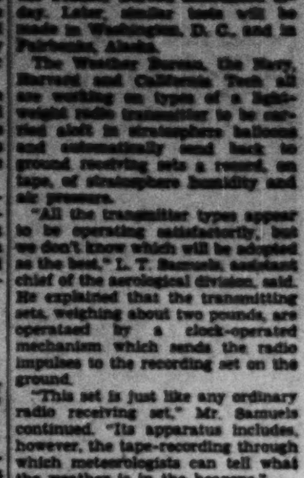
Medals for Heroes Who Aid Animals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Extending its already wide field of humane endeavor, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is now awarding a gold medal to anyone who performs a conspicuous deed of bravery in the protection of animal life. Certificates of merit will also be presented for special services on behalf of the society.

A V. C. dog collar is given to any dog that performs an act of bravery or shows outstanding sagacity in man's service. One such award has been already made to an Airedale dog which warned its owner of a fire in the home.

Junior branches of the society have been organized in 60 schools, largely as the result of efforts of one of the officers who received permission from the Education Department to speak to children on the subject of kindness to animals. Town members have increased to 492, making a total of 2143 who support the society.



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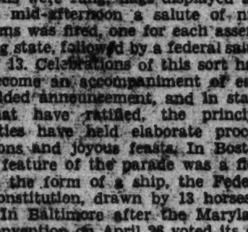
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Roosevelt-Lewis Split: Is It Real or Political?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—C. I. O. labor forces felt somewhat recompensed here today by the National Labor Relations Board for the severe blow they received last week at the hands of the Maritime Commission.

A Saturday order by the labor board granted the C. I. O. demand for an immediate election among seamen to determine whether they prefer the C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union or the A. F. of L.'s International Seamen's Union as their collective bargaining agency. C. I. O. officials are satisfied they can win an election now by a large majority and are anxious to gain the prestige and the power in the maritime labor field which this victory would provide.

In deciding for the immediate election, the labor board overrode a plea by the A. F. of L. for a postponement in order that the International Seamen's Union might have time to reorganize and get ready for the election.

"Mutiny" Ruling

The board's decision was the source of considerable satisfaction at C. I. O. headquarters and went far to make up for the resentment left there when the Maritime Commission declared that a strike on the steamship Algic in Montevideo harbor was "mutiny" and ordered the captain to place any members of the crew who refused to obey orders "in irons." The sensational character of the order and its challenge to the rights of seamen to strike was a shock to the C. I. O., not accustomed to such treatment from New Deal agencies.

The two decisions throw some light on the uncertain relations now existing between the C. I. O. and the Administration. The 50-50 score for the past week of one important victory and one very sharp rebuff indicate clearly the C. I. O. can not expect to have everything its own way. Criticism of its behavior is strong in some Administration quarters and Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the Maritime Commission obviously feels not the slightest hesitation to challenge a C. I. O. union strike.

Green Plays Role

In the political background it is now William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is playing close to the White House and is calling on labor to recognize its friend in Mr. Roosevelt. At the same time John L. Lewis is on record for some very pointed remarks about "political gratitude" which have widened the breach between the C. I. O. leader and the President.

This A. F. of L. friendship did not succeed in winning the labor board decision in the seamen dispute. In other words the breach, however wide it may be, between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis has not reached the point where the White House attitude is reflected in any shift in the point of view of the National Labor Board. Politics has not yet affected administration of the Labor Act adversely to the C. I. O.

To some observers this fact suggests that perhaps the President and the C. I. O. leader are finding their differences very pleasant and mutually advantageous. Mr. Lewis is freer politically. He is free to shop around and try to find a more profitable political shelter than the New Deal—a freedom which he appears to enjoy. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt avoids a close connection with the C. I. O. leader which was beginning to be embarrassing.

In fact, the appearance of a break is so advantageous to both that some persons here suspect Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis of having agreed to disagree in a friendly way, it being understood that neither is to suffer unnecessarily from the disagreement. This suggestion is merely a guess and may do injustice to the intensity of both the President's and Mr. Lewis' critical feelings toward each other. But for the moment it would appear to be borne out by the latest decision of the labor board.

Income of Labor Is Found Heading For Peak in 1937

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that labor will receive the largest slice of the national income on record during 1937.

National income is expected to aggregate about $70,000,000,000 this year, an increase of 12 per cent over last year but about 13 per cent under 1929.

The country's workers received $41,250,000,000, or 65.5 per cent, of last year's $62,056,000,000 income. This was a new percentage high since the department started keeping tab on income distribution in 1929.

Officials said employees' compensation undoubtedly will increase further this year because of fattened pay envelopes given workers in the steel, automobile and other industries.

They estimated that average per capita income to all employees will rise above the $1300 mark, compared with $1244 last year and $1450 in 1929.

Salaried employees—the so-called "white collar workers"—probably will receive more than $2400 per capita, compared with $2333 in 1936 and $2560 in 1929.

Against the greater share of national income going to labor, the proportion disbursed in dividend payments may drop off slightly.



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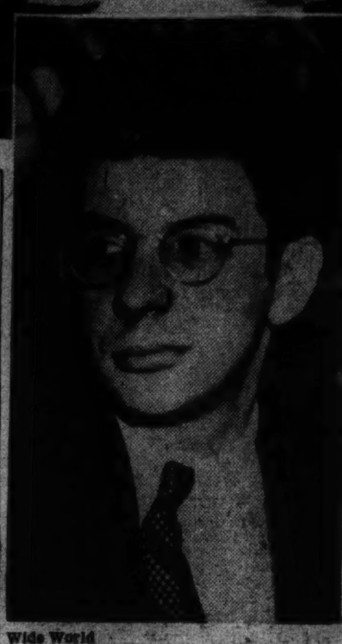
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Stuyvesant Van Veen

New York Artist, Whose Mural of "Pittsburgh Panorama," Shown Above, Has Been Placed in the New Federal Building in Pittsburgh

Liquor Offenses Show Marked Gain Following Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Sharply challenging the claims made by the Distilled Spirits Institute last week, the Anti-Saloon League finds that while general crime may in some aspects have decreased in the years since repeal, offenses for which liquor is directly responsible are steadily mounting.

Here, drawn from the uniform crime reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are the figures per 100,000 of inhabitants in a composite of major American cities charged with the following offenses:

Drunkenness: 1932, 831.1; 1933, 1019.6; 1934, 1490.1; 1935, 1615.8; 1936, 1686.5.

Driving while intoxicated: 1932, 65.7; 1933, 63.2; 1934, 76.5; 1935, 87.4; 1936, 97.7.

Disorderly: 1932, 663.6 (X); 1933, 644.9; 1934, 447.7; 1935, 476.2; 1936, 421.6. (X) 1932 disorderly figures also included vagrancy.

Violations of liquor laws: 1932, 165.8; 1933, 113.8; 1934, 70.3; 1935, 69.9; 1936, 61.4.

Summarized, the Anti-Saloon League concludes that "the ratio per 100,000 of the population charged with the offense of intoxication was 102.6 per cent more in 1936 than in 1932; 65.4 per cent more than in 1933; 18.2 per cent more than in 1934; and 4.4 per cent more than in 1935."

Drunken Driving Ratios

"The ratio of arrests for driving while intoxicated was 48.7 per cent greater in 1936 than in 1932; 54.6 per cent greater than in 1933; 27.7 per cent more than in 1934; and 11.7 per cent greater than in 1935."

Moreover, administrative policies of police departments vary mildly, so that these figures are held not to show adequately the actual number of persons intoxicated or guilty of driving while intoxicated. As the Anti-Saloon League puts it:

"Figures cited by the Distilled Spirits Institute from the annual reports of the chiefs of police of New York and Boston clearly indicate the different policies pursued with respect to intoxication. Thus, New York City, with a population of 6,930,446 (according to the 1930 census) reports only 2826 persons arrested for intoxication in 1936, while Boston, with a population of 781,188, reports 40,673. It is not reasonable to suppose that Boston, with only one-eighth the population of New York, is fourteen times as drunken as the metropolis. If the New York police had arrested on the same ratio as the average for the areas reporting its figure would be about 117,000.

Differences in Policy

"Wide variations also exist in the policy of the states with respect to drunken driving. Thus, according to statistics made available by the National Safety Council upon reports from state motor vehicle departments, Virginia reported in 1936 that 20.4 per cent of the pedestrians and 15 per cent of the drivers fatally injured were under the influence of alcohol, while New York reported 4 per cent of the pedestrians and 2 per cent of the drivers in that condition. These striking differences suggest that the figures now available do not portray the full picture of offenses growing out of the use of liquor."

The annual reports of the Attorney General of the United States show that in 1927, under prohibition, 26.1 per cent of the total commitments to the federal penal institutions were for violation of the liquor laws. Under repeal, the percentage rose to 39.3 per cent in 1934, 51 per cent in 1935, and 52 per cent in 1936. In addition, 69.7 per cent of the prisoners received on parole were violators of the liquor laws.

Meantime, in offenses rarely associated with liquor—such as robbery, auto theft, and burglary, a marked decrease was taking place. Better law enforcement, improved economic conditions, were having their effect.

Youthful Artist Paints Mural For Federal Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13—Stuyvesant Van Veen, young New York artist, has completed installation of his prize-winning mural, "Pittsburgh Panorama," in a court-room of Pittsburgh's new $8,000,000 Federal Building. Eight months in the making, the painting is a vivid portrayal of this city's characteristic scenes.

Steel mills along rivers, bridges, skyscrapers of the famed "Golden Triangle," adjacent slums, the bluff on which stands Duquesne University and hills rising in the background are framed under a giant arch of the Westinghouse Bridge, on which teeming traffic completes portrayal of this "Workshop of the World." The mural is 18 by 11 feet.

Mr. Van Veen, who is only 27, was one of three prize winners in the United States Treasury Department's competition for mural decorations in the new Federal Building.

Original Design Changed

His original design, which won him the $3300 commission from the Government to paint the mural, was changed considerably, he disclosed while working in installing the mural.

He had been reading about Pittsburgh and its workers, he said, and was "good and mad" at the exploitive system. He worked this into his design. The Government asked him to make some changes. He explained:

"I'm perfectly willing to be called a 'leftist.' My winning design for this mural was 'leftist,' but they asked me to alter it, so that none of the original was left."

Won Other Honors

The artist's mural is his second recognition in Pittsburgh. Eight years ago his oil painting, "Below the Greensborough Bridge," was displayed at the Carnegie International Exhibition. At that time he was hailed as a prodigy.

National and Pennsylvania Academies and under private tutors.

His mural is the third to be placed in the Federal Building, under the

Mr. Van Veen has studied at the Treasury Department's competition. The others are by Howard Cook of New Mexico and Kindred McLeary, instructor of architecture, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

One Nomad to Another

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—Mayor George Spratt of Poughkeepsie said Saturday that his city was the "eatin'est and talkin'est" town in the State, and complained he never could spend a night at home. Replying to the statement in a talk to the Roosevelt Home Club, President Roosevelt said he wondered how "Spratty would feel if he had to sleep in a strange house 10 months of the year." "I can't even go home at night," the President said, referring to his Hyde Park estate.

Eastman Plant Workers Vote On Group Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 13—Awaiting ratification by employees of the Eastman Kodak Company today is a plan to increase the coverage of group life insurance about $15,000,000 above the present $25,000,000 outstanding and provide additional disability payments under the company's co-operative welfare program.

If three-fourths of the photographic concern's 18,000 workers approve extension of life insurance benefits, the enlarged plan will go into effect Oct. 1, according to an announcement by Frank W. Lovejoy, president of the company.

For each $100 of the new insurance, employees will contribute six cents monthly, the remainder of the cost of the protection will be carried by the company.

Under the present system, which was established in 1928, Eastman employees are protected without cost to themselves by life insurance amounting up to six months' salary for those who have been in service from six months to five years. Employees with more than five years' service are insured for one year's salary.

The extended plan will permit increasing the total available protection to from one year to one year and six months, according to the employee's length of service with the company.

Meanwhile, according to Mr. Lovejoy, the provisions of the present plan will not be disturbed, and the company will assume the full premium payments of retiring employees. This means that when retirement annuity payments begin, the employee protected need make no more payments for the additional insurance.

Since the insurance plan was established in 1928, beneficiaries of Eastman employees and disabled employees have received more than $1,000,000 in payments, it was said.

The disability payment schedule established by the company also would be augmented under the proposed new system. Employees disabled from any cause before five years of service would receive three years' salary instead of 18 months, as provided at present. Those employees with from five to 15 years of service would receive payments for 54 months instead of for 36 months.

Two-Way Radios For Police Held Efficiency Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 13—"There's a suspicious-looking man in my back yard," a Schenectady housewife excitedly telephoned to Police Headquarters recently, and while she was still pouring out her story, two policemen knocked at her front door.

Demonstrating the increased efficiency of the Police Headquarters here as a result of the installation of a two-way radio system, this is representative of many other advances made in police methods, in the opinion of Chief of Police William H. Funston.

"In my opinion," Mr. Funston said, "the two-way radio police system is the modern tool of policing equipment that is both economically sound from the taxpayer's viewpoint and outstandingly valuable in affording maximum protection to the lives and property of a community's citizens."

Pranksters ringing false alarms have been arrested, the elimination of numerous trifling complaints at headquarters and the arrest of many hit-and-run drivers have been factors also weighing the scales in favor of the radio system, Mr. Funston added.

N. Y. Guide About Done

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 13—Works Progress Administration writers have nearly completed a guide to New York State which will be sponsored by the New York State Historical Association if approved by a special committee. The guide, which does not include New York City, was written under the supervision of Prof. Bertrand M. Wainger of Union College, state director of the writers' project.

N. L. R. B. Orders Seamen Poll To Stave Off Strike Threat

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: The National Labor Relations Board has ordered immediate Wagner Act elections among East Coast and Gulf port seamen to stave off a C. I. O. threat of a maritime strike.

The order affects maritime workers of 56 steamship lines operating from Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The elections will give organized seamen an opportunity to determine whether they want to be represented by the C. I. O. or A. F. of L. unions in collective bargaining conferences with ship owners.

St. Louis, Mo.: Severance of the American Newspaper Guild from the A. F. of L. was absolute with outlawry of the C. I. O. unit by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green said all state and central A. F. of L. bodies will be instructed to expel local chapters of the Guild "as they are no longer eligible to membership because of their association with the C. I. O."

The action followed by three months the Guild's convention decision here to affiliate with the John L. Lewis group, which Guild headquarters said has been supported 2882 to 1691 by a membership vote.

Johnstown, Penna.: The strike on the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's plant railroad here, which precipitated a walkout last June 11 of steel workers, ended officially.

The company agreed to take back with full seniority rights and at the prevailing rate of pay, all striking members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, H. N. Van Sant, union leader, announced. No contract was signed, he said.

Bethlehem officials announced an expansion program at the Cambria works that "will increase production 30 per cent in several departments."

Pittsburgh, Penna.: A. R. Johnson, business agent for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the A. F. of L. boycott against goods produced at the National Electric Products plant would be lifted.

The federation had issued restrictions against handling materials produced by the company during a dispute between an A. F. of L. union and a C. I. O. affiliate over which group would represent workers in collective bargaining.

The A. F. of L. won a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant, in Ambridge, Penna., Friday. The company has a signed contract with the federation local.

New York: A strike which union officials said would affect 25,000 workers was called in New York City's cleaning, pressing and dyeing shops. The walkout was ordered by the Cleaners, Dyers, Pressers, Drivers and Allied Trade Union, local 239, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, one of the C. I. O.'s strongest affiliates.

The union demanded a 20 per cent wage increase, a 40-hour week and a closed shop. Alexander Hoffman, organizer, said average workers in the industry now received an average of 20 cents an hour for a 50 to 80-hour work week and were compelled to press a suit of clothes every four minutes to earn a $20 weekly salary.

Philadelphia: A resolution opposing strikes and picketing by federal employees was placed before delegates to the sixth convention of the American Federation of Government Employees. The union is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Cecil Custer of Washington, D. C., treasurer of the union, said the organization already has expressed opposition to militant tactics but that "in view of recent labor developments the taxpayers deserve new assurances."

Mr. Custer said the convention also would be asked to act on extension of government retirement provisions to unclassified employees, including attendants at U. S. veterans' hospitals.

Toledo, Ohio: The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, closing its national convention here, pledged loyalty to the A. F. of L., of which it is an affiliate.

The convention passed a resolution seeking a reconciliation between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., and another urging extension to federal employees of "the rights, respects and protection of the Wagner Labor Relations Act."

San Francisco, Calif.: C. I. O. forces merged into a "solid front" in San Francisco and voted to back efforts of their longshoremen's union in its struggle against A. F. of L. teamsters for control over organized warehousemen.

Representatives of 22 C. I. O.-inclined unions set up an industrial council corresponding to the A. F. of L. central labor council, which only recently ousted the longshoremen in a "purge" ordered by William Green, A. F. of L. president.

New York: Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, announced the Todd Shipyards Company, Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company and the Tietjen and Lang Dry Dock Company have been cited for violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Trial Examiner Frank Bloom's report, the announcement said, found the Todd company violated the law "by dominating and interfering with formation of a labor organization known as the yard union for collective bargaining of the men of Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company and by discouraging membership in the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America."

The report said the Robins company illegally paid for time its employees spent in organizing the yard union and in attending meetings at which company representatives were present.

The report directed the Todd company and the subsidiary Robins concern to post notices stating the yard union is "dis-established."

Gold Star Mothers Day

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—A proclamation issued by President Roosevelt yesterday set aside Sunday, Sept. 26, as Gold Star Mothers Day.

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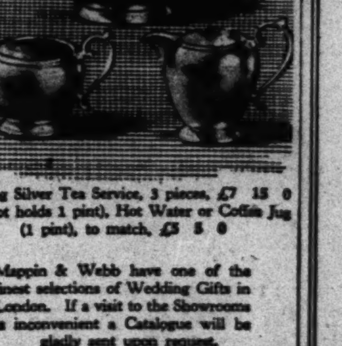
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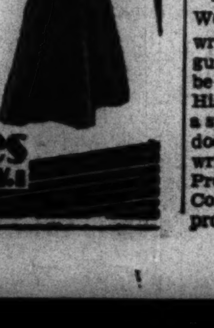
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hide-and-Seek With a Cuckoo

By Enid Blyton

A Billy-Bob Tale

"Who would like to go for a picnic?" said Mother, one lovely sunny day.

"I would!" cried Billy-Bob.

"And I would!" cried Belinda.

"Wuff wuff!" said Wags, his tail wagging as if it would really fall off.

"Very well," said Mother. "I will pack up a big basket of sandwiches and cakes and apples, and you shall go next door and ask if Peter and Patty may come too."

So Billy-Bob and Belinda ran next door and asked Mrs. White if Peter and Patty could come.

"Of course they may!" said Mrs. White, smiling at Billy-Bob's red curls, and Belinda's red face. "Peter! Patty! Here are Billy-Bob and Belinda come to fetch you for a picnic."

"Oooh!" cried Peter and Patty and they rushed up to Billy-Bob and Belinda and gave them each a hug, they were so pleased and excited.

"Mother says she will take all the food," said Billy-Bob to Mrs. White. "And please don't put Peter and Patty into their best clothes, because we are going to roll about the grass, and perhaps climb trees."

"Well, I have some sugar biscuits," said Mrs. Brown. "I think you might as well take some of those, too, don't you, Billy-Bob?"

"Oh, yes!" said Billy-Bob, who was very fond of sweet biscuits. "I'd like those!"

"So would I!" said Belinda.

Mrs. White put twelve biscuits into a paper bag and gave them to Peter to carry. Then they went back to Billy-Bob's mother. She had boiled five eggs hard, and cut lots of bread and butter, and two tomato sandwiches each, and had put in five big slices of lemon cake, and five red apples. So that was a fine picnic basket, wasn't it? There was a large bottle of milk, too, from Mrs. Greenfield's down at the farm.

Off to Bluebell Wood

"We're all ready," said Mother. "Come along! We will go to Bluebell wood. The bluebells are over, but the woods are green and cool, and we may find some early foxgloves growing."

Off they all went, Billy-Bob ran, Belinda skipped, Peter hopped, and Patty hung on to Mother's arm. Mother was the only one who really walked properly, but she had the basket to carry, and it would have been dreadful if she had hopped and skipped and spilt everything.

They went over the stile and across the field where the sheep and the lambs were. Wags was with them, of course, but he kept close to Mother's heels, and did not look at the sheep at all, in case he frightened them.

Then over another stile they went and down by the hedge toward Bluebell Wood. The sun was so hot. The sky was as blue as forget-me-nots, and tiny clouds sailed high up like wisps of cotton wool. It was a lovely day.

When they were in the wood it was very cool. The birds were singing beautifully. A robin sang a loud song of welcome. It was dim and green and shady under the trees.

"Where shall we picnic?" shouted Billy-Bob, who was a long way in front.

"Find a nice place," Mother called back.

Good Appetites

So he looked about and found a lovely place, with soft green moss to sit on, and a tiny stream making a ripply noise near by. Billy-Bob thought it would be just right to rinse their sticky hands in after the picnic.

"Yes, this is a lovely place, Billy-Bob," said Mother.

They all sat down and Mother opened the basket. She handed out a hard-boiled egg for everyone and a piece of bread and butter. They were all so hungry!

Hard-boiled eggs are lovely to hold. It is fun to pick off the shell and nibble the white-and-yellow inside. Mother let them all have a dip in the salt she had brought in a screw of paper. The tomato sandwiches were delicious, too, and as for the cake, it was the nicest they had ever tasted.

"Now the apples!" said Mother. "Dear me, you ought to grow big and fat the way you eat!"

"There are some sugar biscuits, too, Mother," said Belinda. "I can only eat one of mine. Can Wags have the ones I don't want?'

"Woof!" said Wags, joyfully.

Mother had brought him one of his own biscuits, too—but he did like the sweet ones! They were much nicer.

"Now we'll play games!" said Billy-Bob, jumping up. "Let's play hide-and-seek!"

"Clear up all your bits of eggshell and that bit of paper, Billy-Bob," said Mother. "We'll take them back in the basket. The wood is so lovely that we mustn't spoil it."

A Stream for a Finger Bowl

"I'm going to wash my hands in the stream!" cried Patty. "Oh, I wish we always had a stream to wash in! I'd never mind washing my hands then."

"Belinda, you shut your eyes," said Billy-Bob. "We'll go and hide. Mother will count a hundred for you. We'll keep calling cuckoo, and you must go toward the sound. We'll stay in our hiding places till you come, and then we'll run!"

Billy-Bob, Peter and Patty ran off. Belinda hid her eyes in Mother's skirt and Mother counted a hundred. Then Belinda set off to find everyone. She heard a sound a good way off—"Cuckoo!"

She ran toward it. It sounded again—"Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"

"I can hear you!" cried Belinda. "I'll find you in a minute!"

She ran on again, looking everywhere for Billy-Bob, Peter and Patty.

They waited and waited and waited for her. But, you know, it wasn't their voices she had heard. It was a real cuckoo's, and in following the sound she had run off deep into the wood.

She was lost! She turned her golden head this way and that calling, "Billy-Bob! Where are you?"

But there was no one to hear her. They were all standing round Mother telling her they had waited and waited for Belinda and she hadn't come.

"Mother, I think she's lost," said Billy-Bob. "Oh, Mother, do come. I can't bear Belinda to be lost."

"We don't know which way to go," said Patty.

It Was an Adventure

Mother looked a little anxious. But just then Wags came running up and said, "Wuff, wuff!" And Billy-Bob said, "Wags! Go and find Belinda! Go on! Find Belinda! You know how we play hide-and-seek in the garden, don't you? Well, find Belinda, good dog, good dog!"

"Wuff!" said Wags, and wagged his stumpy tail joyfully. He put his nose to the ground and raced off. He could tell quite well which way Belinda's little feet had gone—and it wasn't long before poor Belinda, feeling very lost and lonely, heard the patter of Wags' feet and saw the little black dog come running up to her.

"Oh, Wags, you've found me," said Belinda, hugging him. "Please take me back to the others."

So Wags took Belinda back quite safely—and how pleased they were to see them both!

"You played hide-and-seek with the cuckoo!" said Mother, hugging her. "And then Wags played hide-and-seek and found you! What funny games we have had!"

"You needn't mind about it any more, because it was an adventure, Belinda," said Billy-Bob. So Belinda didn't mind—but she was careful to keep near Billy-Bob after that, all the same!



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Belinda Heard the Sound of Wags' Feet and Saw the Little Black Dog Come Running Up to Her

Two Busy Beavers Build a Home

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

The sun was rising as Amisk, the beaver, swam up Poplar Creek. He had been traveling all night, just as he had traveled nearly every night for a month or more. He had crossed lakes bordered by evergreen trees and had paddled along streams shaded by alders. He liked alder bark and often made a meal of it when he stopped to rest.

It would soon be September, and be ready for the winter. But beavers are not lazy creatures, and these two were glad to be busy.

First, they looked for a wide place in the little valley down which Poplar Creek ran. They were going to build a dam; and they must have room enough for the water to back up above the dam to form a good-sized pond.

Next, they cut down poplars and spreading branch-tips pointing down stream. They cut the trunk of each tree into pieces short enough to drag, and tugged them to the stream to help build the framework of the dam.

Building a Dam

The two beavers then brought a lot of short sticks and branches, wedging them tightly into place to make the framework stronger. Last, they carried loads of grass and brush and chunks of mud to pack into a thick wall against the upper side of the dam to hold the water back. They brought some stones, too, when they found any the right size to handle. They swam to the dam with the mud or stones pressed under their chins by their front paws.

By the time the dam was finished, the water of the creek had already been held back enough to make a pond. In this new pond there was a grassy knoll which formed a pleasant little island. Amisk and Notsa chose this island for the foundation of their house. They dug two long tunnels, slanting them upward through the island so that they could use them for hallways to swim in when they wished to enter their home that way. Then, over the upper openings of these two tunnels, they built a dome of sticks and stones and mud to protect the top room of their island house.

Even after the dam and the house were built, Amisk and his mate kept on cutting down trees and bushes. They gnawed them into sections short enough to be dragged to the water; and swam with each piece across the pond till they reached a spot near their home. Then they dived to the bottom, fastening some of the sticks to roots and poking others into the mud. After a time they had three big piles anchored so firmly that they could not float away.

A Cozy Winter Home

Of course Amisk and Notsa had not done all this work in the one month of September. They were busy every night in October and toiled, too, during early November. Indeed, the ground was covered with snow and ice had begun to form at the edge of their pond before they took a vacation.

Then, one cold November day, winds, howling down from the North, brought a storm. It left deep snow drifts on the banks and an inch-thick coat of ice on the pond. It was time, now, for the beavers to enjoy their house. Its thick walls kept out the wind. The warmth of their own bodies took the chill from the room, while a hole left at its very top let fresh air in and allowed the stale air to go out.

Didn't they get too hungry? No, indeed! When Notsa wanted some bark to eat, she dived into one of the passageways that opened in her floor. Coming out of the house, she swam under the ice to the wood pile, which was really a store of winter food. She tugged at a stick till it came loose and swam back to the house. On the floor, she let her fur drain. Then she peeled the coarse outer bark from the soaked stick and ate the good-tasting whitish inner bark. Later she would carry the peeled stick down the passageway and drop it in the water where it could drift down to the dam.

Amisk, too, brought in a supply of wood; and the winter meals the two beavers ate together seemed as good to them as that breakfast of willow bark they had enjoyed the first morning they met beside Poplar Creek.

[An illustrated nature article by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday each month.]



The Two Beavers Then Brought a Lot of Short Sticks and Branches

Amisk should choose a home site and start to build his home before then. Until he reached Poplar Creek, he had not found any place that quite suited him. This creek, however, seemed altogether pleasant. Pines and cedars did not grow close to it. A fire, caused by lightning, had killed the evergreens there many, many years before. In their place grew a big grove of poplars that stretched farther than Amisk could see. There also were birches, alders, and willows—all trees whose bark was good to eat.

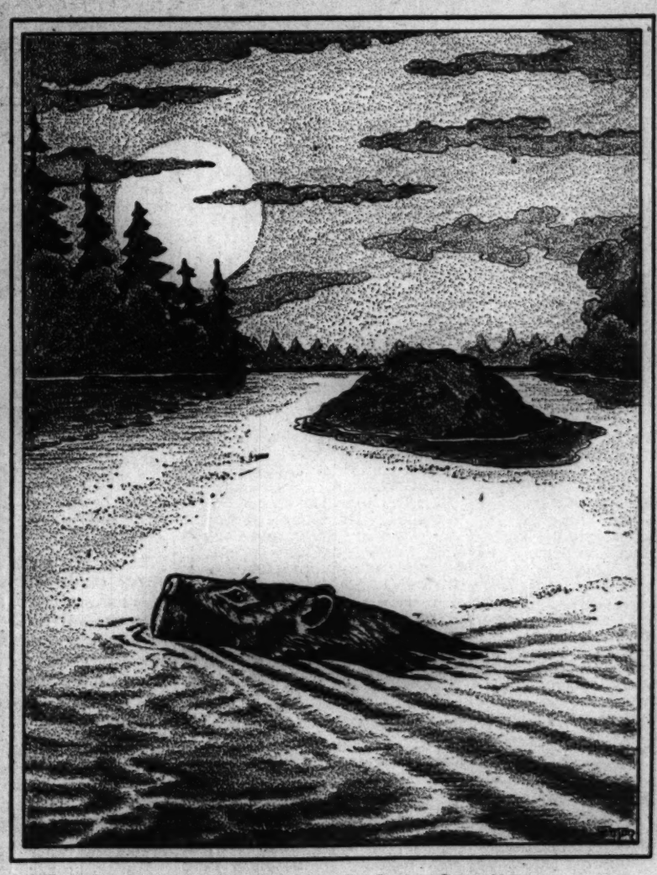
Yes, Poplar Creek was just right for a home, but Amisk did not wish to build a house all by himself and live in it alone. So the next morning he was glad when he saw Notsa, another beaver, farther up the creek.

Finding a Companion

Notsa was just as glad to see Amisk; for she, too, had been feeling a bit lonesome. The two beavers rubbed noses, which was their way of showing how delighted they were to meet. Then they ate a breakfast of willow bark and had such a happy, sociable meal that they decided, then and there, to be mates and live together.

Amisk and Notsa needed to do a great deal of work before they could willows and some birches. They had neither a saw nor an ax, of course, but they had tools that suited them even better than anything men use. Their teeth were their cutting tools, and they gnawed around and around the trunk of a tree until it was ready to fall. Then they hurried to one side so that it did not hit them as it came crashing to the ground.

After felling a tree in this way, they cut off the branches and hauled them down to the water. These they fitted across the creek in a tangle with most of the cut ends pointing up stream and the



Both Illustrations Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

The Sun Was Rising as Amisk Swam Up Poplar Creek

Summer Sea

As gentle as a Tabby-cat
The sea sits and purrs
While slow winds are stroking
Her soft and shining fur.

As gentle as a Tabby-cat
All up and down the land
Her little white paws
Reach out across the sand.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Sammy and Sidney Seal Put On a Show

Flapping his "jug-handle" lazily in the warm June sunshine, then lifting it higher in good-natured comfort, Sidney Seal barked feebly in answer to the excited "yap, yap" of Sammy, his twin. Sammy was churning up the glassy surface of the Pacific Ocean in his eagerness to reach something.

As all good Pacific Coast sailors know, Sidney and Sammy and all the other seals use their flippers as feelers. That is how their flippers have come to be called jug-handles. For seals asleep on the water look for all the world like black jugs, their flippers held straight up in the air as natural radio antennae, "feeling" anything that comes near and looking like handles.

As soon as there is a noise nearby the jug-handles begin to wave and Sidney and Sammy and all their friends wake. As the noise comes closer, and the seals open one eye each to see what is coming. Then, slap, slap—over they go and away like brownish-black measuring worms over the water.

Sammy had not eaten so much as Sidney of the delectable seaweed salad they had found in a cave near the lighthouse. He wasn't so sound asleep as his brother, and when he heard a splashing, grinding sound he went dancing over the water in excitement.

A Full Bag of Tricks

Curiosity was getting the better of Sidney's comfortable snooze now. His handle began to wave, first uncertainly, then with more ambition, as the familiar and welcome sound of a steamer's propeller came nearer and nearer.

At last down came the jug-handle and up came a sleek brown head, with two of the smartest looking brown pop-eyes you ever saw shining eagerly.

Could it be? Yes, it not only could but it was the "Kekoskee," the big tank ship that was always rimmed with laughing, friendly faces, and which yielded rewarding tid-bits when he and Sammy went alongside with their full bags-o'-tricks. And everyone knows that a seal's bag-o'-tricks is a full one.

Barking joyously, Sidney was soon swimming abreast of Sammy and supervising the operation of the small launch which carried out the ends of the huge hausers that moored the ship to steel buoys. Then back the two seals went to the ship's side, barking, "Here we are, you sailor friends, with a new trick or two for you to laugh at, so please get some of those delicious biscuits ready!"

But there was no answer. Not a single face anywhere, and Sidney became so excited and disappointed that he tried to climb straight up the ship's side, just as the first man to be free of mooring the ship looked over the rail, exclaiming, "Stop that, silly Sidney, or you will wear off all your pretty fur coat." And down came a double handful of the very biscuits Sidney and Sammy dreamt about while the ship was away.

Noisier Than Sea Gulls

Barking their happy gratitude, making more noise than a whole flock of sea gulls could ever make, Sidney and Sammy gobbled every bite. When it was evident that they had to go to work for more, they opened their bags-o'-tricks and from then on it was just one joyful round for them and their sailor friends. From climbing up on the mooring hausers and sliding down them, exactly like two lively boys on a slide in the park, to swimming at full speed just ahead of the high-pressure hose with which the Boatswain tried to shower them, the seals gave one exhibition of their skill after another. Their favorite trick was answering whistles that sounded all along the ship's rail; they had found that the whistles usually meant something pretty fine to dive for or to catch in their mouths as a dog does.

When they were getting ready to think how comfortable it would be to hoist up their jug-handles and doze again, it was time for the ship to sail away, and they had the best time of all.

When the giant hausers were disconnected from the mooring buoys, the small launch held on to the ends of each of them as they were slowly hauled in to the ship. Then Sidney and Sammy flapped their way up on each rope, having a glorious ride, as they slipped and slid on their smooth stomachs and barked in delight.

Is it any wonder that they had difficulty in hoisting up their jug-handles as they barked each other good-night and were sound asleep before they had them all the way up?

Old John the Robber Crow

Old John, as the children called him, was a big black crow who built his nest high in the big pine tree. There, he and Mrs. Crow raised their young in safety, for they knew their nest was too high for the boys to reach. They were always watching that nothing touched their eggs but they did not mind how many eggs they stole from smaller birds.

So one day Johnnie Bull, the English sparrow, said to his cousin Jimmie Starling, "If John Crow touches my eggs again, I am going to give him a good sound thrashing. Will you help me?"

"Indeed I will," said Jimmie Starling. So they called a meeting of all their friends, then they waited for Mr. Crow. Very soon he came sailing along, on the lookout for a nest with eggs in it. Soon he saw Mrs. Starling's nest with three nice fresh eggs in the center.

"Caw! Caw! Caw!" he cried as a signal for Mrs. Crow to come and share the feast with him. Although Old John was a thief he was very polite to Mrs. Crow, so he waited until she joined him.

"Caw! Caw! We are lucky," said Mrs. Crow as she flew down beside the nest.

But they had cawed too soon. Just as they were opening their beaks to eat the eggs, all the sparrows, chickadees, starlings, robins, yes even Sammy Jay, made a quick rush at those two crows. Every way they turned to try and escape they found more and more birds with their beaks open, determined to stop them. Sharply the birds pecked and lashed with their wings at those two crows who could not escape.

After they were well punished, the birds let Old John and his wife fly home to the pine tree. There they straightened their torn feathers and nursed their sore spots. That evening as they sat and talked together, they decided that it would be much better to be good neighbors instead of thieves.

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Among the Mountains of Greece

IT TAKES long to sort out one's impressions of Greece. They fall into so many categories, in which past and present are sharply contrasted or more strangely identified. The expected appears disturbingly real, as when one gets one's first view of the Acropolis, standing boldly above the plain, just as one had pictured it, dominated by the Propylaea and the Parthenon. The unexpected has already daunted one somewhat, as when, viewing from the ship in the Saronic Gulf the broken heights of the Peloponnesian coast and the rocky islands of Salamis and Ægina, one had been surprised, foolishly surprised no doubt, by the complete absence of verdure or any signs of cultivation. But the abundant color and the fanciful contours more than compensated. The pale blue of the morning sea had given place to the deep blue of late afternoon; and the sunlight, searching the recesses of the mountains, revealed a hundred shades of brown and gold, or the color of the honey which now, as of old, comes from Mount Hymettos.

And then one had come to the Piraeus, the great modern port alive with shipping, and had seen on the dusty promontory to the right the untidy mass of hastily built dwellings where the refugees from Smyrna had been housed. One had driven through suburbs into Athens till, when the view of the Acropolis was presented to one suddenly with all its familiar features, with Mount Lykabettos beyond, the modern scene was for a moment obliterated and the mind was busy in conjuring up the city where Socrates had talked with Adimantus and Glaucon. A few moments later, and the environment was that of the gayest scenes in Paris, only sunnier, and thronged with good-tempered, talkative people. And again, in the evening, walking among the crowds who are taking the air in the public gardens, one finds oneself among the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter and Hadrian's Arch. A day or two after, penetrating the network of narrow streets around the Agora, one realizes that one has come into the Near East of yesterday.

* * *

ATHENS, OF COURSE, looms large in the jumble of impressions, both because it is the civic center of modern Greece and also the center of all that we have read of in Greek history and literature. But it is only the outer gateway of the Greece that the traveler will try to discover and re-discover. There are a few main roads which wind their way among the mountains, zigzagging over the passes, connecting the principal towns. They are poor roads, but a motorcar can safely get over them; and, when you have put twenty miles between yourself and Athens, you will find that the movement consists mostly of peasants riding on donkeys or mules or walking beside them, or occasional country carts taking whole families back to the village after the day's work on the land.

One must be prepared for the fact that most of the country will be almost uninhabited and uncultivated, rocky mountain slopes covered with scrub and wild thyme, stony watercourses in which there is no water except after heavy rain. In the valleys, one comes across patches where olives grow, or where goats and scraggy sheep can find pasture tended by shepherds who swing their crooks over their shoulders. In spaces such as the broad open plains of Thebes or Argos, or along the southern coast of the Gulf of Corinth, the ground is cultivated—maize, wheat, cotton, currants, vines are grown—there are fruit trees with apricots and cherries and almonds; unforgettable is the plain of Argolis on a summer evening, where men and women are beginning to cluster round the numerous wells, the donkeys patiently moving round and round in their task of drawing the precious water, bells tinkling as they move. Also there are the bells of the goats, as they are herded together for the night. It has been a long day for the peasants working in the sun, but many of them are singing as they make their way over the rough road homewards.

* * *

THE JOURNEY FROM Athens to Delphi can be made in half a day by car. We passed the lovely little Byzantine church at Daphni and the modern village and the ruins of Eleusis; turned northwest among the rocky, pine-clad slopes of the hills that lie around Mount Kithaerón, and down to Thebes and the Bœotian plain. At the westerly extremity, Mount Helikon lay on our left and the huge pile of Parnassus, with its five separate peaks, loomed before us. We ascended among the curves of its outlying hills. The steep slopes of the valley below us were rich in vines. At the bottom a dense wood of mist-blue olives seemed to flow like a river, meeting at the curve beyond another stream in the valley from Amphissa; and as we rounded a bend the real water came into view, a blue arm of the Gulf of Corinth running in among the mountains to Itéa, the port of Amphissa and Delphi.

We drew up at an altitude of nearly two thousand feet, the valley falling steeply below us, with a theatrical array of enclosed air and sea and groups of the mountains of Phokis, Ætolia and the Peloponnesus in the distance. We were at the holy waters of the Castalian spring, by the precincts of the Delphic oracle and the temple of Apollo, where many treasures had been erected as votive offerings by cities which sought to curry favor with the god—Athens, Thebes, Argos, Platsea and the rest.

* * *

THE TREASURY OF the Athenians has been realistically put together out of the fallen fragments. The others must be reconstructed by the imaginative over the sub-structure of masonry which excavation has bared. "Know thyself"—"Nothing too much"—these were the famous sayings engraved in the vestibule of the temple of Apollo. The second maxim was certainly heeded by the priests when they interpreted the inspired words of the sibyl, rendering her oracular replies in obscure verses to enquirers from all the world.

Side by side with religion in ancient Greece went "music" and "gymnastic." From the oracle one turned to the theater—which is within the precinct, little but the stage being damaged by time. There music, scenery and dancing were embellishments of the drama. Up the hill, beyond the precinct, is the huge level Stadium where athletic contests were witnessed by international audiences seated on stone benches.

* * *

EARLY THE NEXT morning, a guide awaited us to take us up the mountain to the Korykian Grotto, a stalactite cave (given as four thousand six hundred and sixty feet above sea level) on a steep, craggy slope of Parnassus. In ancient times, according to Pausanias, it was the scene of Bacchic orgies. The first thousand feet of the ascent took us steeply up the mountainside which rises above the ruins of Delphi. Our guide ignored the zigzag path for two or three miles, as the going was easy, up a dry water-course, among woods of ancient pines and over some red soft earth, with a welcome pause at a spring spouting ice-cold water. The last thousand feet of the ascent were as steep as the first. I now understood why Pan and his rout must needs have been goat-footed; only thus could they nimbly skip and enjoy their sport among the boulders of the mountainside.

We entered the cavern. It was ice-cold and clammy—gothic, grotesque—with stalactites and stalagmites in queer shapes. One dark mass of rock began quite distinctly to assume the form, as our eyes became accustomed to the dim light, of the traditional primitive Pan, head, nose, breast and grinning mouth; and on all sides, as we penetrated to the inner recesses, natural gargoyles peered at us from the roof and the sides.

* * *

THE WARMTH OF the sun without was welcome. Much of Greece rose before us in immense billows—Mount Helikon to the left, the Ætolian mountains to the right, and beyond the shining Gulf of Corinth the mountains of the Peloponnesus, Kyllenē, Chelmos, Erymanthos.

There are other routes, other days which have entered into one's complex impressions of Greece: the theater of Epidauros in the burning heat of the sun; the gentle warmth of the little harbor of Nauplia backed by a medieval fortress; Tiryns, with its colossal prehistoric battlements; Mycenæ, the citadel of Agamemnon; and the hush of the surrounding hillsides in the evening where the air was fragrant with wild thyme, the scene which the Argives pictured with nostalgic longing, after ten years on the plains of Troy.

That, perhaps, is the pleasantest of all the impressions, associated as it is with the pleasant recollection of the country people I had been seeing all that day and on the following day—men and women so industrious, yet so cheerful, good-looking in their youth, full of character afterwards, gracious, humorous, gentle, never failing to follow the ancient tradition of overflowing hospitality to strangers.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

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Siesta Hour: Puerto Cabello

AT midday the tall palms
rise out of their own shadows in the square
and nothing moves except
the sentries in their coffee-colored uniforms
or the brilliant little lizards
rippling over the cracked masonry
of a dry fountain,
flowing, flickering, darting, bright-eyed,
over ancient mossy stone;
in this somnolent stillness
flaming bougainvillaea blossoms drop
one by one, softly from a lemon-colored
plaster wall,
and somewhere a clock booms out a single
stroke:
as if in echo of this sudden sound
the startled palm leaves overhead
rustle with a momentary wind.

FREDERICK ERIGHT



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A ROMAN PORTRAIT BUST

BECAUSE of its resemblance to other portraits, this Roman bronze is believed to be that of Caligula (12-41 A. D.). It is one of a group of ancient bronzes which distinguish the Classical Collection of the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

The Romans gave their better energies to political and civic matters. They were not, as we know, great artists. They had the intelligence to look to the Greeks for ideas, even to copy them literally. But there was one field in which they surpassed, and that was personal portraiture. More interested in fact than fancy, more occupied with the real than the ideal, it was characteristic of them to make literal likenesses of notable personages, fixing in bronze or marble or terracotta their precise features and traits of character.

This bronze bust shows the lifelike aspect, the sense of immediacy, the feeling of a presence, which the Roman portraitist could convey. The portrait is remarkable for the eyes which are made of bone; the irises, through which the modeled pupils are visible, are made of glass.

The Scapegoat

THE Wayfaring Tree hung over the gate, its white flowers turned into brilliant red berries, for it was August. "Hello!" I said, and as usual it nodded a cheery greeting.

I opened the gate and walked leisurely up the garden path, across which long purple shadows of evening rested. Halfway up the garden path, I met Digger, my gardener. (Digger, by the way, is his real name and the sole reason, I imagine, why he took to gardening as a profession.) He was armed with spade, fork and saw.

"You look busy, Digger," I said, pointing to the implements he was carrying. "Something special on hand?" I queried.

"Na-a, nothin' special," he answered, looking away from me to the stained leather of his boots. "Only a litt' cuttin' down to let in light an' air."

"Cutting down!" My heart beat quickly. I couldn't trust Digger in my garden alone, for long. "Which is the victim?" I asked.

"Victim?" Digger laughed derisively. "Victim? It's nathin' but a weed, miss, keepin' out light an' air—that's wot 'tis." I looked at the spade and fork and saw.

"A big weed?" I ventured. I always felt it wise to deal warily with Digger.

"Eh, 'tis that," he agreed, "been growin' nigh twenty year or more, ought ter 'ave come up when 'twas a seedlin'."

He shuffled and went off down the path. I looked after him uneasily. Was it my weed or Digger's? I decided I must act now or never. I retraced my steps. Digger had deposited his tools on the path and was gazing dispassionately at the Wayfaring Tree.

"Digger," I cried, "you're never going to take down the Wayfaring Tree?"

"'Scuse me, miss," he said, turning round and eyeing me as he might an utter stranger. "A gardener knows a weed when he sees it, an' when the light an' air's bein' kep' out."

"Yes, of course, Digger," I answered, hurriedly; "but, you see, the Wayfaring Tree doesn't even belong to you or me."

Digger scratched his head and looked pityingly at me. "Whose tree is it?" he asked.

"The Wayfarers'," I answered gently. "All the people who go by. It's there to cheer them; and to those who open the gate and come in, it has a special welcome, as it has for me when I return from a long day in London."

"Well, there's na-a accountin' for tastes, they say," said Digger, picking up his tools; but I could see he was relenting.

I looked down the garden path, gay with phlox and verbena. Nothing seemed to have suffered from lack of light and air; and then I caught sight of a self-sown sycamore, blocking up a patch of sky.

"Of course, Digger," I said, "if a victim must be found, how about getting up that sycamore over there?"

"Victim, you calls it, miss?" he chuckled.

"Yes, or—or scapegoat, if you like, Digger," I laughed. "Have it your own way."

F. K. H.

"The cherub wisdom"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN experience the attributes of wisdom and understanding are frequently looked upon as beyond the reach of many. These higher virtues, it is sometimes believed, can be acquired only through extensive material schooling, or through the hard path of experience in some given line of physical endeavor. Therefore, according to this standard, wisdom would seem to be the heritage of the few who have made extraordinary effort along material lines.

Through the study of Christian Science, however, it is discerned that the understanding of God and of man as His image and likeness is the foundation of true wisdom, and that the development of this spiritually mental quality is possible to all through consecration and adherence to the teachings of Christian Science.

Christian Science is unique in its provable teaching that God, Mind, is the divine intelligence which governs the universe, including man, and that man as God's reflection is eternally endowed with spiritual insight. To reflect God is to express His qualities. Hence, genuine or spiritual wisdom is not to be acquired by laboriously pursuing the illusions of material belief and man-made laws, but, rather, by reversing them through spiritual understanding as taught in Christian Science.

God is Spirit. God is Life, Truth, and Love. These truths form the impeccable basis of all spiritual demonstration. Wise through her uncommon grasp of Truth, Mary Baker Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 538): "Truth should, and does, drive error out of all selfhood. Truth is a two-edged sword, guarding and guiding. Truth places the cherub wisdom at the gate of understanding to note the proper guests." This reference to wisdom helps us realize that we may successfully exercise true knowledge or spiritual understanding in the execution of the minutest details of our everyday experiences. Using wisdom in the handling of so-called little problems helps to guard the gate of thought against the intrusion of greater ones.

"The cherub wisdom" notes "the proper guests." Is the truth of man's coexistence with God intelligently realized whenever even trifling suggestions of physical indisposition or inability present themselves? If so, we are surely advancing toward the fuller expression of God's omnipresence and omnipotence as Truth. Should the temptation to be unloving, critical, vindictive, unjust, or proud assail us, do we promptly reverse these numerous suggestions with genuinely loving forbearance, forgiveness, humility, and tenderness? If so, God, Love, is being actively reflected in our hearts, and divine wisdom is performing its heavenly function in individual consciousness. Are we alert to see that the arguments which would lure us to accept the false evidences of increasing age are firmly rejected as they seek admittance? If so, we are progressing in our understanding of God as Life.

How often we find that a moment of quiet, prayerful meditation in the midst of busy human affairs, enables us to make timely use of tactfulness and consideration based upon spiritual understanding! This careful, wise practice engenders harmony, conciliation, and success. Many who had been submitting to the limitations of sin, sickness, fear, and poverty, have found in Christian Science the basis of all true reasoning. Mrs. Eddy clearly perceived the sure means of awakening dormant spiritual consciousness, and in Science and Health (pp. 327, 328) she has written: "Reason is the most active human faculty. Let that inform the sentiments and awaken the man's dormant sense of moral obligation, and by degrees he will learn the nothingness of the pleasures of human sense and the grandeur and bliss of a spiritual sense, which silences the material or corporeal. Then he not only will be saved, but is saved."

The master Christian constantly utilized spiritual sense. Comprehending the indifference with which material thought regarded his simple teachings, based upon the reality of goodness, love, and spiritual power, he rejoiced when they were accepted by the spiritually minded, saying (Luke 10:21): "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes: even so, Father; for so it seemed good in thy sight." May we not reasonably assume that Jesus was familiar with the Scripture which reads (Ecclesiastes 4:13), "Better is a poor and a wise child than an old and foolish king, who will no more be admonished"?

With what rejoicing the student of Christian Science beholds the gleam of spiritual light piercing the darkness of mortal belief and ignorance! This light of understanding, tended through consecration and fidelity to Truth, increases as the Bible and Science and Health unfold their priceless treasures of spiritual beneficence. Through meekness, watchfulness, prayer, and holy inspiration, the qualities of wisdom, mercy, justice, and good will to all will gradually predominate in human experience, and peace, happiness, health, will enduringly prevail. With what honest, childlike conviction Solomon desired "an understanding heart" (I Kings 3:9), as the key to the solution to all human woes! To pray thus is a profound precept of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"Η ΧΕΡΟΥΒΙΚΗ ΣΟΦΙΑ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν αἱ ἰδιότητες τῆς σοφίας καὶ τῆς νοήσεως θεωροῦνται συχνὰ ὡς ἀπρόσιτοι διὰ τοὺς πολλούς. Αἱ ὑψηλαὶ αὗται ἀρεταὶ πιστεύεται ἐνίοτε ὅτι δύνανται νὰ ἀποκτηθοῦν μόνον κατόπιν ἐπισταμένων σπουδῶν, ἢ διὰ τῆς τραχείας ὁδοῦ τῆς πείρας πρὸς κάποιαν κατεύθυνσιν φυσικῆς προσπαθείας. Ἐπομένως, κατὰ τὸ πρότυπον τοῦτο, ἡ σοφία θὰ ἐφαίνετο ὡς νὰ ἀπετέλει κληρονομίαν τῶν ὀλίγων ἐκείνων οἱ ὁποῖοι ἔχουν καταβάλλει ἐκτάκτους προσπαθείας ἐπὶ ὑλικῶν βάσεων.

Διὰ τῆς σπουδῆς ὅμως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, διακρίνομεν ὅτι ἡ νόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς εἰκόνος καὶ ὁμοιώσεως Αὐτοῦ εἶναι τὸ θεμέλιον τῆς ἀληθινῆς σοφίας, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀνάπτυξις αὐτῆς τῆς πνευματικῶς νοερᾶς ἰδιότητος εἶναι δυνατὴ δι' ὅλους μὲ ἀφοσίωσιν καὶ προσκόλλησιν εἰς τὰς διδασκαλίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι μοναδικὴ εἰς τὴν εὐαπόδεικτον διδαχήν της ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς, Νοῦς, εἶναι ἡ θεία νοημοσύνη ἡ ὁποία κυβερνᾷ τὸ σύμπαν, περιλαμβάνον τὸν ἄνθρωπον, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὡς ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ προικίζεται αἰωνίως μὲ πνευματικὸν φρόνημα. Νὰ ἀνταναklᾷ κανεὶς τὸν Θεὸν σημαίνει νὰ ἐκφράζῃ τὰς ἰδιότητάς Του. Διὰ τοῦτο ἡ γνησία ἢ πνευματικὴ σοφία δὲν ἀποκτᾶται μὲ τὸ νὰ ἐπιδιώκῃ κανεὶς μετὰ μόχθου τὰς πλάνας τῆς ὑλικῆς δοξασίας καὶ τῶν ἀνθρωποποιήτων νόμων, ἀλλὰ, μᾶλλον, μὲ τὸ νὰ τὰς ἀναιρῇ διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς νοήσεως ὅπως διδάσκεται εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην.

Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Πνεῦμα. Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Ζωή, Ἀλήθεια, καὶ Ἀγάπη. Αἱ ἀλήθειαι αὗται σχηματίζουν τὴν ἀλάνθαστον βάσιν πάσης πνευματικῆς ἀποδείξεως. Σοφή, ὡς ἐκ τῆς ἀσυνήθους νοήσεως τῆς Ἀληθείας τὴν ὁποίαν κατεῖχεν, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἔχει γράψει εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 538): "Ἡ Ἀλήθεια ἔπρεπε νά ἐκβάλῃ, καί ἐκβάλλει, τὴν πλάνην ἀπό κάθε ἐγώ. Ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι ἕνα δίκοπο σπαθί, τὸ ὁποῖον φρουρεῖ καὶ ὁδηγεῖ. Ἡ Ἀλήθεια θέτει τὴν χερουβικὴν σοφίαν εἰς τὴν πύλην τῆς νοήσεως διὰ νὰ σημειώνῃ τοὺς σωστοὺς προσκεκλημένους." Ἡ τοιαύτη μνεία τῆς σοφίας μᾶς βοηθεῖ νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν ἐμπράκτως ὅτι δυνάμεθα νὰ χρησιμοποιῶμεν ἐπιτυχῶς ἀληθῆ γνῶσιν ἢ πνευματικὴν νόησιν κατὰ τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν καὶ τῶν ἐλαχίστων λεπτομερειῶν τῶν καθημερινῶν μας ἀσχολιῶν. Ἡ χρησιμοποίησις σοφίας πρὸς ἀντιμετώπισιν τῶν λεγομένων μικρῶν προβλημάτων βοηθεῖ διὰ νὰ φρουρῇ τὴν πύλην τῆς σκέψεως κατὰ τῆς εἰσβολῆς τῶν μεγαλυτέρων.

Ἡ "χερουβικὴ σοφία" σημειώνει "τοὺς σωστοὺς προσκεκλημένους." Πραγματοποιοῦμεν συνετῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ συνυπάρξεως Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου ὁποτεδήποτε παρουσιάζονται ἔστω καὶ ἀσήμαντοι ὑποβολαὶ φυσικῆς ἀδιαθεσίας καὶ ἀνικανότητος; Ἐὰν ναί, τότε ἀσφαλῶς προχωροῦμεν πρὸς τὴν πληρεστέραν ἔκφρασιν τῆς πανταχοῦ παρουσίας καὶ παντοδυναμίας τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Ἀληθείας. Ἐὰν προσβαλώμεθα ἀπὸ τὸν πειρασμὸν νὰ εἴμεθα δυσάρεστοι, ἐπικριτικοί, ἐκδικητικοί, ἄδικοι, ἢ ὑπερόπται, ἀνατρέπομεν ἀμελητεὶ τὰς μεσημερικὰς αὐτὰς ὑποβολὰς μὲ γνησίως φιλάνθρωπον ἐπείκειαν, συγχώρησιν, ταπεινοφροσύνην, καὶ τρυφερότητα; Ἐὰν ναί, τότε ὁ Θεὸς, ἡ Ἀγάπη, ἀνταναklᾶται πράγματι εἰς τὰς καρδίας μας, καὶ ἡ θεία σοφία ἐκτελεῖ τὴν οὐρανίαν της λειτουργίαν εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν συνείδησιν. Εἶμεθα ἄγρυπνοι διὰ νὰ φροντίζωμεν ὥστε τὰ ἐπιχειρήματα, τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ ἤθελαν νὰ μᾶς δελεάσουν νὰ παραδεχθῶμεν τὰ ψευδῆ τεκμήρια τοῦ γήρατος, νὰ ἀπορρίπτωνται σταθερῶς ἐνθὺς μόλις ζητήσουν νὰ εἰσχωρήσουν; Ἐὰν ναί, τότε προοδεύομεν εἰς τὴν νόησίν μας τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Ζωῆς.

Ποσάκις βλέπομεν ὅτι μία στιγμὴ ἠρέμου, εὐλαβοῦς συγκεντρώσεως ἐν μέσῳ πολυασχόλων ἀνθρωπίνων ὑποθέσεων μᾶς καθιστᾷ ἱκανοὺς νὰ χρησιμοποιήσωμεν ἐπικαίρως λεπτότητα καὶ περίσκεψιν βασιζομένας ἐπὶ πνευματικῆς νοήσεως! Ἡ προσεκτικὴ, σοφὴ αὐτὴ ἐνέργεια γεννᾷ ἁρμονίαν, συνδιαλλαγὴν, καὶ ἐπιτυχίαν. Πολλοὶ οἱ ὁποῖοι ὑπετάσσοντο εἰς τοὺς περιορισμοὺς τῆς ἁμαρτίας, τῆς ἀσθενείας, τοῦ φόβου, καὶ τῆς φτώχειας, ηὗραν εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην τὴν βάσιν παντὸς ἀληθινοῦ τρόπου τοῦ συλλογίζεσθαι. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀντελήφθη σαφῶς τὰ ἀσφαλῆ μέσα πρὸς ἀφύπνισιν τῆς ὑπνωττούσης πνευματικῆς συνειδήσεως, καὶ εἰς [illegible] Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, 327 καὶ 328) ἔγραψε: "Τὸ λογικὸν εἶναι ἡ πλέον δραστηρία ἀνθρωπίνη ἰδιότης. Αὐτὸ ἂς πληροφορήσῃ τὰ αἰσθήματα καὶ ἂς ἀφυπνίσῃ τὴν ὑπνώττουσαν αἰσθησιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου περὶ τῶν ἠθικῶν του ὑποχρεώσεων, βαθμηδὸν δὲ θὰ μάθῃ οὗτος τὸ μηδὲν τῶν ἡδονῶν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης αἰσθήσεως καὶ τὸ μεγαλεῖον καὶ τὴν μακαριότητα τῆς πνευματικῆς αἰσθήσεως, ἡ ὁποία κατασιγάζει τὸ ὑλικὸν ἢ σωματικόν. Τότε ὄχι μόνον θὰ σωθῇ, ἀλλὰ σώζεται."

Ὁ ἀρχιχριστιανὸς ἐχρησιμοποίει διαρκῶς τὴν πνευματικὴν αἴσθησιν. Ἀντιλαμβανόμενος τὴν ἀδιαφορίαν τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ ὑλικὴ σκέψις ἐδείκνυε διὰ τὰς ἁπλᾶς διδαχάς του, τὰς βασιζομένας ἐπὶ τῆς πραγματικότητος τῆς καλωσύνης, τῆς ἀγάπης, καὶ τῆς πνευματικῆς δυνάμεως, ἐχαιρεν ὅταν ἐγίνοντο δεκταὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς ἔχοντας πνευματικὸν φρόνημα, λέγων (Λουκᾶς 10:21): "'Ἐξομολογοῦμαι σοι, Πάτερ, Κύριε τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς, ὅτι ἀπέκρυψας ταῦτα ἀπὸ σοφῶν καὶ συνετῶν, καὶ ἀπεκάλυψας αὐτὰ νηπίοις· ναὶ, ὁ Πατὴρ, ὅτι οὕτως ἐγένετο εὐδοκία ἔμπροσθέν σου." Δὲν εἶναι εὔλογον νὰ ὑποθέσωμεν ὅτι κατὰ πᾶσαν πιθανότητα ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶχε κατὰ νοῦν τὴν ἱερογραφικὴν παροιμίαν (Ἐκκλησιαστὴς 4:13) "Καλήτερον πτωχὸν καὶ σοφὸν παιδίον, παρὰ βασιλεὺς γέρων καὶ ἄφρων, ὅστις δὲν εἶναι πλέον ἐπιδεκτικὸς νουθεσίας";

Μὲ ὁποίαν ἀγαλλίασιν ὁ σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης βλέπει τὴν λάμψιν τοῦ πνευματικοῦ φωτὸς νὰ διασχίζῃ τὸ σκότος τῆς ὑνητῆς δοξασίας καὶ ἀγνοίας! Αὐτὸ τὸ φῶς τῆς νοήσεως, διατηρούμενον μέ ἀφοσίωσιν καὶ πιστότητα εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, αὐξάνει ἐφ' ὅσον ἡ Βίβλος καί τό Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καί Ὑγεία) ἀναπτύσσουν τοὺς ἀνεκτιμήτους θησαυροὺς τῆς πνευματικῆς εὐεργεσίας. Μὲ πραότητα, ἀγρυπνίαν, προσευχὴν, καὶ ἁγίαν ἔμπνευσιν, αἱ ἰδιότητες τῆς σοφίας, τοῦ ἐλέους, τῆς δικειοσύνης, καὶ τῆς εὐδοκίας πρὸς ὅλους θὰ κυριαρχήσουν βαθμηδὸν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν, καὶ ἡ εἰρήνη, ἡ εὐτυχία, ἡ ὑγεία, θὰ ἐπικρατήσουν μονίμως. Μὲ ὁποίαν τιμίαν, παιδικὴν πεποίθησιν ὁ Σολομὼν ἐπεθύμησε "καρδίαν νοήμονα" (Α'. Βασιλειῶν 3:9), ὡς τὴν κλεῖδα τῆς λύσεως τοῦ προβλήματος ὅλων τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων συμφορῶν! Αὐτὸς ὁ τρόπος τοῦ προσεύχεσθαι εἶναι βαθὺ δίδαγμα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης.

Πληροφορία ἀφορῶσα τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.).

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Yugoslavia Moves to Curb Power of Croatian Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 13—Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch has just visited the Chief Regent, Prince Paul, at his country palace in Slovenia to discuss a way out of an extremely acute political crisis that has arisen in Serbia in connection with the Vatican Concordat. The concordat, which gave the Roman Catholic church increased privileges in Yugoslavia despite its ratification by Parliament in July, has been deeply resented by the Serbs of the Orthodox church. Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Serbian leader, also went to Slovenia to see Dr. Stoyadinovitch. He was asked by the Prime Minister to co-operate with the Yugoslav Government in order to strengthen it in its fight against Serbian opposition, but Dr. Matchek refused to participate in what he called a Serbian political feud.

After this negative answer Dr. Stoyadinovitch, in agreement with the Regent, decided on a minor reconstruction of the Cabinet and in order to take the wind out of the sails of the nationalistic Serbian opponents, he also let it be known that he would move carefully to control the activity of the Croatian nationalists. The first step is to be the abolition of the Croatian peasant guard which represents a sort of private Croatian army. It consists of 10,000 organized volunteers, many of whom are mounted, and its aim is to protect Croatians from Serbian violence.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch already has placed the chief Serbian patriotic organization under control. The concordat has been shelved for time being, but this has not quieted the situation. Masses on both sides are clamoring for changes whatever the results might be.

N. J. Gets Highway Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13—Modeled after a plan that has won signal success in Middlesex County, every sheriff in New Jersey will establish a highway patrol to aid in cutting down the toll of automobile fatalities and injuries, it was announced here today following the annual convention of the Sheriffs' Association of the state at the Ritz Carlton Hotel.

A committee from the association will carry the offer to Col. W. E. Kimberling, superintendent of the state police, and Arthur W. Magee, state motor vehicle commissioner, and their acceptance of it is confidently expected. It is proposed that the sheriffs work in co-operation with Colonel Kimberling's troopers and Mr. Magee's inspectors.

Sheriff F. Herdman Harding, of Middlesex, started the plan as an experiment in his county, using six specially marked motor cars, each with two men, to warn speeding and reckless drivers and make arrests in the more aggravated cases. In the first month of the plan, his county had no road fatalities, winning praise in Congress. Sheriff Harding described it to the gathering here and discussion followed.

The association includes sheriffs, under-sheriffs and former sheriffs.

Butler Speeds Work On Reservoir Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUTLER, N. J., Sept. 13—Pouring of a concrete core for the large earthen dam to augment the water supply of Butler and neighboring boroughs by forming Kikeout Reservoir has progressed to a point where substantial water storage is anticipated from the fall and winter precipitation.

The dam will hold back a lake of 850,000,000 gallons of water, according to engineers, making possible an average draft of 5,000,000 gallons a day by Butler and the neighboring communities to which the borough's water system sells supplies at wholesale.

Estimated to cost about $250,000, the project is being carried forward by the Works Progress Administration under the sponsorship of the Borough of Butler, which has contributed more than $35,000 as its share of the work.

Sky Trails Opened to North Canada's Gold

Supplies and miners sent into territory north of Prince Rupert. New era calls for geologists in place of 'sourdoughs.'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Until recently practically unexplored, the section of British Columbia north of the Prince Rupert line of the Canadian National Railways, is today assuming an important part in the Province's mining setup as the airplanes of New York millionaire miners open sky trails to their widespread claims. One eastern financier has built an immense summer home at Fort St. James—historic fur trading post opened in 1806—from which to direct his extensive operations.

Thirteen large companies are at present sending upward of 500 men and supplies into the field. Post offices are being opened on hitherto unnamed lakes. Throughout the district an attitude of confidence prevails as operations forge ahead, stimulated by a gold price that makes such developments feasible.

Ores Located From Air

Sponsored by the Dominion government, 12 geological survey parties will enter the district this summer. At the same time, private interests have formed corporations to conduct aerial exploration.

From Stewart, coast mining town at the head of Portland Canal and on the Alaska-British Columbia border, one company is already "planting" miners on likely claims where ore outcroppings have been noticed from the air.

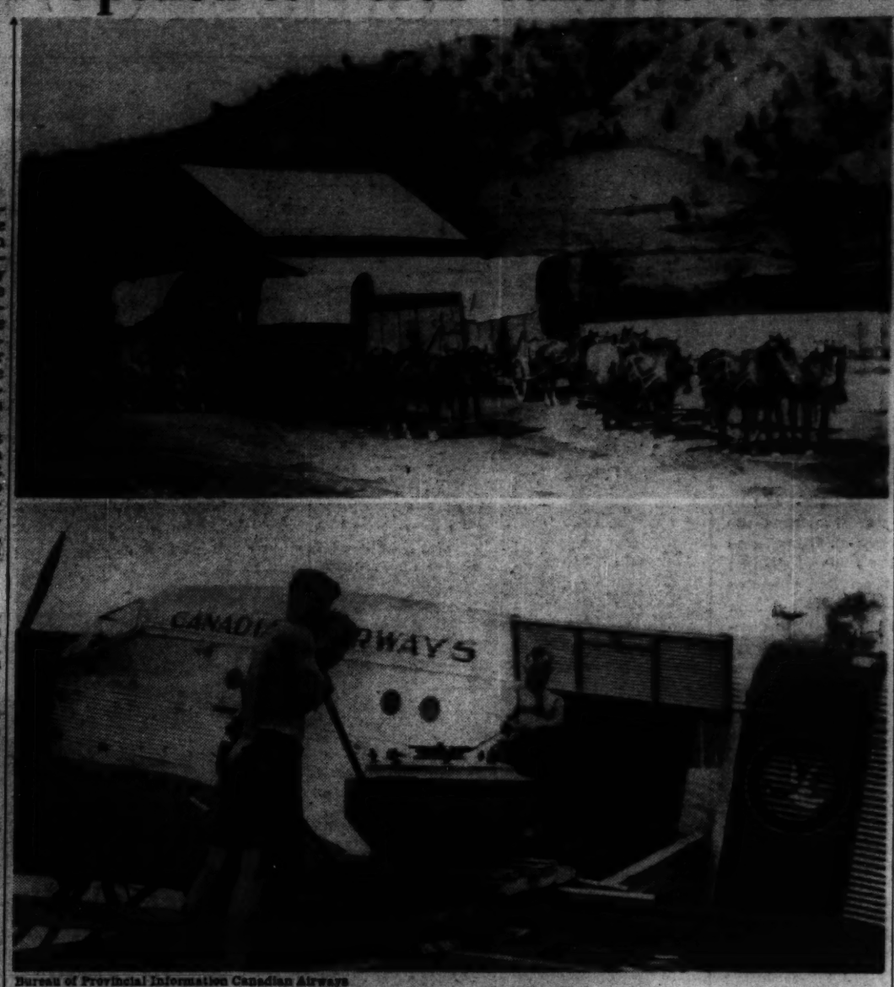
In the Government field, parties will undertake the complete mapping and survey of a section 16,000 miles square—until now an unknown hinterland peopled by a handful of Indians and trappers.

As is the case thoughout the Canadian north from Hudson Bay west, the shadow of the machine age looms over the vast stretches. In northern British Columbia—the part through which the proposed Alaska Highway is to be built—the modern geologist in planes is leading the prospector to new riches.

Other Metals Besides Gold

While these modern developments earn space in British Columbia newspapers, mining men wonder if perhaps the day of the hardy "sourdough" is past. University of British Columbia professors argue that the future of the Province's great industry rests on the shoulders of trained geologists and aerial transportation—a new phase of the industry beyond the reach of prospectors.

Substantiating this, officials of the British Columbia Department of Mines declare: "It is true that mining booms have stimulated prospecting in some camps, but the great prospecting wave of the eighties and nineties subsided about 1905. There is a probability that out of the development now going on some new mines will be developed. This intensive search for gold will undoubtedly lead to the discovery of other mineral deposits, some of which in due course will be developed."



Bureau of Provincial Information Canadian Airways

Contrasts in British Columbia Transportation

Freighting on Cariboo Road With Covered Wagons and Multiple-Hitched Teams Challenged by Planes of the Canadian Airways Carrying Machine Units to Mining Campsites

Doctors Seek Fee Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13—The system by which the butcher, baker and candlestick-maker buy their automobiles on installments may be applied here to help patients finance unexpected medical and dental emergencies.

Seeking an answer to the challenge of social security and socialized medicine, the Atlantic County Medical Society has before it today a report by a committee headed by Dr. H. L. Harley suggesting such a plan for consideration and possible modification.

The scheme, similar to one developed in New York, was started here by the Professional Arts Credit Association of Atlantic City, a business organization controlled by the Atlantic City Credit Rating Service. The doctor or dentist takes a credit application from his patient, as the automobile dealer does from a prospective buyer, and turns it over to the association, as the dealer does to a finance company. The association investigates and if it approves, it pays the doctor at once and takes over the account, collecting the monthly payments thereafter, just as with the automobile finance company. The patient thereupon gets his medical care at once, just as the buyer gets his automobile.

Dr. Harley said that before any such plan could operate successfully, it was necessary to have 100 per cent co-operation of the hospitals in the area.

"They have not yet been consulted," he added. "We thought best to give our plan mature thought before presenting it to them."

The county society is studying the proposal, awaiting, meanwhile, another report from a committee which has been studying hospitalization insurance schemes.

Utah Town Opposes State Liquor Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 13—Hurricane is the first town in Utah to appraise state liquor control, in effect here since June 1, 1935. The town population has petitioned the state liquor commission to close its retail liquor sales outlet, a package agency.

The petition bears the signatures of 350 residents of Hurricane, which is within 46 of the total voting strength of the community. It condemns the control experiment on the ground that it has brought undesirables to the town, has stimulated drinking among young people and has increased the cost of law enforcement.

The liquor commission has promised to investigate and cooperate in providing what local sentiment wants. Hurricane was one of several Utah communities to vote against the repeal of the prohibition law in 1934.

Mexico to Hold Safety Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—Delegates have been named here for the first National Safety Convention, which will be held in Mexico City in November. The Convention, which will consider means of making highways safer for motorists and pedestrians, will listen to safety plans which have been tried in all the Mexican states, and in the United States, and will draft resolutions which will undoubtedly be acted upon by the various state and federal law-making bodies.

Monterrey delegates will tell the convention of motion-picture and school campaigns to promote highway safety.

Mexico has a very low accident rate on highways, and does not intend to let it grow. The convention will stress the necessity of safety education in all schools.

Chicago Truck Fleets Slash Accident Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The accident frequency rate among truck and taxi fleets has shown a substantial drop for the seventh consecutive year, according to figures released recently by George Traver, manager of the Greater Chicago Safety Council, which sponsored a safety contest here.

The report, which covers the period from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, established a rate of 39 accidents per million vehicle miles operated, as compared to 41.6 accidents per million vehicle miles during the previous contest.

A total of 176 fleets representing 10,992 vehicles operated a little less than 150,000,000 miles during the 12-month period, according to the report. The number of accidents reported was 5856, constituting 25,580 miles traveled per accident. Of the 176 fleets reporting, 68 operated without a single accident. It is planned to give awards to the fleets having the lowest accident frequency rate in each group and to the fleet showing the greatest improvement over its own record in the previous year's contest.

Vacation Inquiries Made Largely by Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The man of the house is the boss when it comes to vacations, at least that is what a survey conducted by the state highway commission's travel and information department revealed. Nearly 83 per cent of the 42,000 inquiries received from prospective tourists were from men. There was no means of determining whether or not the letters had been written upon the dictation of women, who were too busy preparing for the trip to tend to the menial tasks.

Graves Heads Phi Beta Kappa

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13 (AP)—Delegates to the nineteenth triennial session of the National Council of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic society, elected Dr. Frank P. Graves, New York State Education Commissioner, president. Dr. Graves succeeds Dr. Clark S. Northrup, Cornell University president.

Other officers of the united chapters of the organization include: Dr. Marjorie H. Nicholson of Smith College, vice-president, and Whitney H. Shepardson of New York, treasurer. Dr. William A. Shimer was re-elected secretary.

Delegates voted to tighten requirements for election by reducing from 25 per cent to 15 per cent the number of students of any graduating class who may be admitted.

The council failed to vote on a 1940 meeting place, but agreed it would be west of the Mississippi—possibly Los Angeles, Calif., or Colorado Springs, Colo.

Senators elected for a six-year term included: Dr. George H. Chase, dean of the Harvard University Graduate School; William T. Hastings, Brown University English professor; Dr. Will D. Howe, educator and editor; Dr. Rondinell Harris Pound, Harvard; and Dr. Oscar Voorhees, Phi Beta Kappa historian.

New chapters voted in: University of Florida at Gainesville; College of St. Catherine at St. Paul, Minn.; Reed College at Portland, Ore.; University of Buffalo at Buffalo, N. Y.; Pennsylvania State College; Washington and Jefferson at Washington, Penn.; Birmingham-Southern at Birmingham, Ala.; and George Washington at Washington, D. C. The College of St. Catherine was the first Roman Catholic institution to be chartered, Dr. Shimer said.

Chicago Lessons on the Air

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—The sound of radio's musical note was the school bell today for 300,000 Chicago children.

Teachers nudged kitchen hinters and dramatic sketchists from the microphones of five radio stations for the first of the daily lessons for elementary pupils whose classrooms have been closed on grounds of a local epidemic.

Newspapers served as guidebooks in the second such use of the radio for school purposes here in five years. Each evening they will carry the assignments for the next day's work.

Broadcasts on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will deal with natural science, history and geography. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays they will cover English and mathematics. Air time also was provided for special subjects dealing with music and art and physical education.

A day of reckoning was hinted for those who whisper behind the loudspeaker's back or otherwise play hookey from the parlor.

"The work given over the radio will be checked in the classroom when the pupils return to school," principals said.

Twelve elementary school principals were assigned to formulate the curriculum which will be broadcast until the schools reopen. Teachers on the regular school staffs were appointed to lecture.

Classes are limited to elementary work as high school students are expected to review their notes on last term's subjects.

The radio was utilized for similar work in 1932 when lack of funds forced the Board of Education to discontinue summer schools in Chicago.

Building to Don Colors For Aesthetic Shopper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A downtown building here is going to have its rear walls decorated, so that shoppers on a near-by street may find aesthetic satisfaction in the view. The former Hartman building, its windows blocked and bricks set in vertical and horizontal bands of black and shades of blue, is to emerge as the new 30 East Adams Building.

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SAN FRANCISCO

NORTH WESTERN-UNION PACIFIC-SOUTHERN PACIFIC

HERE'S HOW LITTLE IT COSTS
One Way in Coaches
CHICAGO to SAN FRANCISCO $34.50
3 Meals FIRST DAY .90
3 Meals SECOND DAY .90
Breakfast THIRD DAY .25
Total $36.55

The Schedule
Lv. Chicago . . . 10:22 pm
Ar. San Francisco 8:12 am 3rd day

Union Pacific Railroad
207 Old South Bldg.
Boston, Mass.
8 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
or
Chicago & North Western Ry.
213 Old South Bldg.
Boston, Mass.
148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

When America's popular *Challenger* train service is extended between Chicago and San Francisco, *that is N-E-W-S!* For it means that thousands more can enjoy the many unusual travel comforts and economies it offers.

Low Cost Meals. Breakfast 25¢, luncheon 30¢, dinner 35¢. Imagine it—meals in a smart Coffee Shop Diner for only 90¢ a day.

Comfortable Coaches with roomy, adjustable seats. Soft blue night lights—free pillows—porter service.

Coaches Exclusively for Women and Children. A revolutionary idea, and The *Challenger* introduced it!

Registered Nurse-Stewardess looks after the comfort and welfare of all passengers.

***Challenger* Sleeping Cars.** Modernized Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, especially designed for *Challenger* service. Fares approximately half the cost of Standard Pullman accommodations.

Lounge Car—smart, comfortable, radio equipped—for sleeping car passengers.

. . . and every car is air-conditioned COOL, CLEAN and COMFORTABLE

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Stop this waste! Don't let hard carbon clog your valves and pistons, because that costs you money. Get full efficiency from the gasoline you buy, and so get greater mileage—

USE JENNEY SOLVENIZED GASOLINE

Solvenized is an exclusive improvement you can get only in Jenney Gasoline. Solvenized combats harmful, destructive carbon—drives it out of your car because Solvenized dissolves gum, the carbon binder and lets the loosened carbon blow out the exhaust. Just use Jenney Solvenized, and watch your mileage and power go up, your costs come down.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

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Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1937

Young G.O.P. Ends Meeting; Little Action

Hopes for a Constructive Program at Session Fail to Materialize

Speakers Heard

Murphy and Bridges Not in Accord With Hamilton on Procedure

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England Young Republicans were back in their respective communities today minus the constructive program they had hoped for at their seventh regional conference which concluded yesterday at Portsmouth, N. H.

The more liberal element of the organization was disappointed that John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, openly advocated a program of mere criticism of the New Deal devoid of constructive proposals. The same liberal group, however, did enjoy the insistence of Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire that the Republican party must produce a constructive program to attract to its ranks the working people.

The three Republican leaders spoke at the Saturday night banquet but their speeches influenced somewhat the entire conference, inasmuch as they were the subject of continued conversation.

Influenced Voting

Furthermore, the speeches influenced partially the voting on resolutions yesterday. The conference followed the advice of Governor Murphy in favoring the calling of a national Republican conference next year to sound out the party's ideas and perhaps develop constructive programs for the 1938 congressional campaign and prepare for the 1940 presidential contest.

On the other hand, Mr. Hamilton implied his opposition to the national conference originally proposed by former President Hoover. The Alfred M. Landon forces have viewed the proposal as a step toward establishing Mr. Hoover as the titular leader of the party in place of Mr. Landon, the defeated 1936 presidential candidate.

Mr. Hamilton had indicated his opposition when he refused to comment on the proposal in an interview.

The Connecticut delegation led the fight against the national conference proposal on the grounds that it might boost the political fortunes of some party leaders. However, only Rhode Island joined Connecticut in opposition.

Guidance of Bridges

The conference followed the guidance of Senator Bridges by calling for the repeal of the Neutrality Act on the ground that it has proved unworkable. Also Senator Bridges' criticism of the Roosevelt Administration for blocking the ratification of the New England flood control compacts was supported when the conference adopted a resolution condemning the Roosevelt move.

While the delegates, by resolution, advocated abolition of child labor, they avoided a stand on the Federal Child Labor Amendment which has been ratified by 28 states. A year ago at Providence, R. I., they favored the amendment but were eager to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

C. I. O. Charges Against Ford Company Are Heard

In Boston Today

Ford Worker Charges Threat

A discharged employee of the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant at Somerville, testified today at a National Labor Relations Board hearing to being threatened by a Ford official with dismissal if he joined the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The testimony was given by Alfred J. Soper, of Cambridge, Mass., for nine years a Ford employee, at a hearing on charges of interference with union activities brought against the Ford company by the C. I. O.

The union is accusing the company of discrimination in ousting 22 workers for union activity last May 27, of distributing handbills criticizing labor unions and of threatening to discharge employees if they join a union—all practices forbidden by the Wagner Act.

Mr. Soper told Trial Examiner James C. Batten at a hearing in the Federal Building, Boston, that he had been censured by Michael Spitola, chief inspector, for distributing C. I. O. cards in the assembly plant and had been told he would lose his job if he didn't "lay off union activities."

The testimony of Mr. Soper, one of 22 employees whom the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O. allege were discharged early in May for union activities, was interrupted frequently by attorneys for the Ford company, who objected to the manner in which Mr. Soper was being examined by Edward Schneider, counsel for the labor board.

The Ford attorneys, Arthur J. Santry, Charles F. Dutch and Roscoe C. Ross, declared Mr. Schneider was asking leading questions. They also objected to his refusal to name employees in his testimony who still are working for the company.

Mr. Soper withheld the names, lest these employees also should be discharged in reprisals, at the request on Samuel Angoff, CIO attorney. He was permitted to do this by the trial examiner.

The witness said that on May 22 he was stationed outside the Knights of Pythias Hall in Somerville during a C. I. O. meeting and saw a Ford foreman, Thomas Champi, drive slowly by the hall five times, peering into the doorway each time as

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Small Loan Rate Cut Is Ordered

Termed frankly an experiment, but based upon a cross-section of the business over a period of years, a new schedule of interest rates on small loans, effective Oct. 1, was published today on the order of Governor Hurley to the State Banking Department.

Reductions ordered after conference with Bank Commissioner William P. Husband, the Governor said, "will be continued if they work out well for the 300,000 borrowers in the state."

The new schedule follows, giving the type of loan and security and minimum rate of charge per month:

Single signature note, 3 per cent up to $150 and 2½ per cent on the excess.

Co-maker or endorser, 3 per cent up to $150 and 2½ per cent on the excess.

Chattel mortgage, 3 per cent up to $150 and 2 per cent on the excess.

Equity in real estate, 2 per cent.

Bank book, life insurance policy, 1 per cent.

Listed stocks and bonds, 1 per cent.

The Small Loans Division of the department, which supervises the 205 licensed agencies in Massachusetts, is unable to make any estimate of the saving to borrowers, or the curtailment of profits to lenders, as any computation on the total to be borrowed during the coming fiscal year would be speculative.

The 300,000 borrowers, Earl A. Davidson, supervisor of the small loans division, said today, have a total of $33,500,000 outstanding now. The new schedule will not affect these borrowers, but only those borrowing on and after Oct. 1.

N. E. Apple Crop Biggest Since '33

The largest apple crop in New England since 1933 is forecast by the New England Crop Reporting Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture. According to a survey made public today by the service, the crop will total 9,180,000 bushels—74 per cent larger than last year's figure.

Basing its forecast on conditions of Sept. 1, the service indicated that the Wealthy crop would be "very good," the McIntosh would be 66 per cent of a possible full crop, the Baldwin would be about 45 per cent, and most other varieties would give good yields. Generally speaking, this autumn's fruit is of fair size and good quality.

Moderate declines in the prospects in Rhode Island and Connecticut were largely offset by improvements in Maine and New Hampshire.

The total crop for the whole United States will reached about 204,319,000 bushels, according to the report, as compared to 117,506,000 in 1936. The five-year average is 164,355,000 bushels.

Mayor Indorses Safety Contest

The Safety Drive Contest being conducted by the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc., was endorsed by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield this morning, when he received several officials of the club in his office.

Prizes amounting to more than $2000 are being offered in this contest, which is entering its third month and will last through December.

Chelsea Bridge Closing Ordered

The Chelsea North Bridge over the Mystic river will be closed between 1 a. m. and 5 a. m., from Sept. 14 through Sept. 17 for repairs to fender guards and piers, it was announced today by William P. Hickey, Boston traffic commissioner. Motorists traveling to the North Shore at that time of morning during this period may use the Sumner Vehicular Tunnel, says Mr. Hickey.

Jail Sentence For Threatener

After a plea of guilty to charges of threatening the life of President Roosevelt in letters addressed to the Chief Executive, Morton D. Wainwright of Winthrop was sentenced today to one year in the Federal Jail by Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court. The 72-year advocate of the Townsend plan was arrested three months ago after a series of letters were received by the President threatening his life.

Foes of Racing See New Motive In R. I. Dispute

Elimination of Tracks Believed Real Object of Governor Quinn

O'Hara Bets Aired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13—Forces opposed to horse racing in Rhode Island are pleased with recent developments surrounding Walter E. O'Hara and his Narragansett horse track.

While many commentators have reeled off thousands of words picturing the moves of Gov. Robert E. Quinn against Mr. O'Hara as motivated entirely by politics, racing opponents have smiled and bided their time. They believe there is another deeper and more important factor in the present situation which finds the State Racing Commission preparing to hold a hearing tomorrow to decide whether or not it will revoke the license of the Narragansett track, and which finds Mr. O'Hara out on bail after being charged with two acts of libel, one involving Governor Quinn, the other an advertising man.

A hint as to this factor is contained in the same issue of Mr. O'Hara's newspaper, the Star Tribune, which carried the statements on which libel actions were based. This clue was the newspaper's charge that Governor Quinn was being guided by the Providence Journal and "Tory" business interests.

Business Losses

This, according to local observers, somewhat approximates the truth.

It has long been known that some of the town's business enterprises have been smarting under the adverse effects of the track. While racing has contributed to state revenues some $1,250,000, it has cost private business much more in relief rolls, uncollected bills and the like, or so merchants have stated in the past.

That the experience of the merchants and more stable elements in Providence should influence the editorial policy of the Journal is only natural since the paper has long been known as one of the nation's outstanding conservative dailies, winning a Pulitzer Prize for public service last year.

In fact, anti-racing sentiment, supported by both business interests and religious groups, was in evidence before the elections of last fall, and Governor Quinn's own opposition to racing certainly was no secret to friends. His public utterances about racing have not been numerous, although it is recalled he openly opposed dog racing and suggested imposition of further heavy taxes on horse racing.

Real Objective

The Rev. James V. Claypool and others who have been active against racing in the past are confident Governor Quinn will close the race track, although this objective is at present obscured in his blows aimed at Mr. O'Hara.

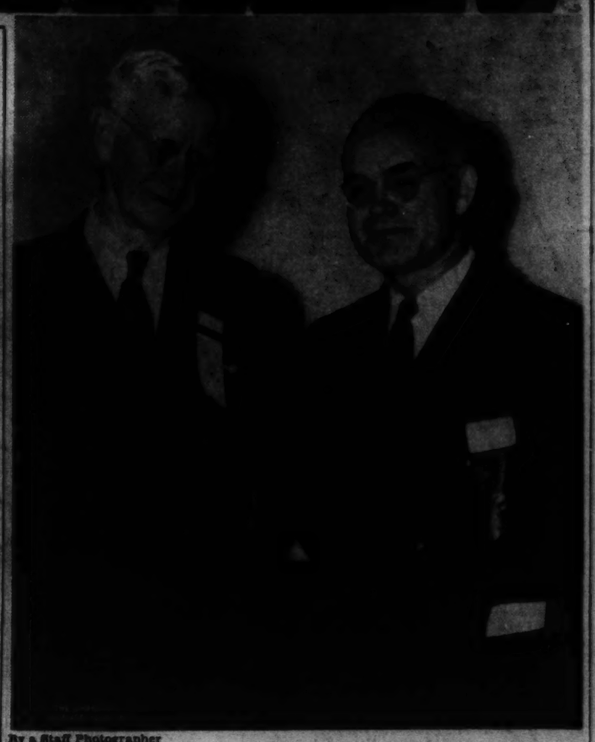
In the meantime, state auditors continued examination of Narragansett track books. They already claim to have found that Mr. O'Hara recently has been wagering some $40,000 a day at his track. His looses were said to approximate $65,000.

Also current were reports that a group of Narragansett stockholders had met in Boston with the intention of "freezing" Mr. O'Hara out of the track on the assumption that Governor Quinn would then permit racing to continue. While unconfirmed, this report was seen as losing much of its meaning in view of the definite anti-racing—instead of merely anti-O'Hara—motives now believed to be prompting Governor Quinn.

Explaining its quashing of the State Racing Commission's order in removing Mr. O'Hara as managing director of the race track, the State Supreme Court said it had found the commission's action was not "supported by legally competent evidence" that Mr. O'Hara had interfered with or intimidated James H. Doorley in the performance of his duties as racing steward.

Discussing Municipal Finances





By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Left to Right: Walter E. Darby, State Auditor, Trenton, N. J.; G. A. Lacoelles, Treasury Department, Province of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario; William H. Wendt, Comptroller, City of Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Porterfield, City Auditor, Greensboro, N. C.; J. Irving Botting, Town Accountant, Hingham, Mass.

Lower—Left: O. F. Turnbull, President, M. F. O. A., and City Auditor, Kalamazoo, Mich. Right: Carl H. Chatters, Executive Director of M. F. O. A. of Chicago

Best Wage Laws Declared to Rest In Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Labor Department officials said today Massachusetts led all other states in establishing wage standards under state minimum wage laws.

Louise Stitts, chief of the women's bureau, said a survey of such laws in 21 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, showed Massachusetts far in the lead with mandatory orders for 10 industries prepared for Oct. 1, when the new Massachusetts law becomes effective.

The new law, Miss Stitts said, provides fines and imprisonment for violators.

The industries for which Massachusetts has prepared wage regulations include laundry and cleaning; electrical equipment and supplies; retail stores; boot and shoe; cut stock and findings; men's clothing and raincoats; candy; men's furnishings; brush; and women's clothing and corsets.

The Labor Department also has tabulated two other industries for which Massachusetts has issued directory orders which become mandatory three months after issuance. They cover employees making stationery goods and envelopes, and toys, games and sporting goods.

Since the Supreme Court's action in March, upholding the Washington State Minimum Wage Law, Rhode Island has set wage regulations for the wearing apparel industries and is now conducting hearings for the laundry business.

Only four other states, Miss Stitts said, have taken similar action since the decision. They are Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey and Oregon.

Miss Stitts praised the Massachusetts Labor and Industries Department for its progress. She added it undoubtedly was due to the State's experience with such problems since 1912 when it enacted the first state minimum wage law in the country.

Republicans Urge 'Victory Vote' In Congress Primary

In a letter to every Republican family registered in the Seventh Congressional District, Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican State Committee, urges a "victory vote" at tomorrow's six-candidate special primary to nominate party standard bearers for the unexpired term of the late William P. Connery, Jr., of Lynn.

Chairman Weeks asks that they roll up such a vote as to be one more "straw in the wind" to prove that "from coast to coast, the popular tide is running strongly toward the Republican party."

The general election will be held Sept. 28.

Four candidates seeking the Republican nomination are: Former State Representative C. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, whom Mr. Connery defeated in the last two elections; State Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence; Leonard C. Atkinson, former Winthrop selectman; and State Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. (D.), Boston, who also seeks the Democratic nomination.

On the Democratic slate, Lawrence P. Connery, brother of the late Representative and his former secretary, is opposed by Senator Langone.

The Union Party candidate is Dr. Fred G. Bushold of Lawrence.

Model Vessel Launched at Lynn Has Long Voyage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 13—Early last spring, Fred Robbins of 9 Cobbet Place, watched his full-rigged ship head out into the Atlantic in the general direction of the British Isles Up to today he heard nothing of his argosy or the crew. It was one more vessel "unreported."

Today Mr. Robbins was advised that his vessel had made port on the shore of St. Mary's Bay, N. S., and that two residents of Weymouth, N. S., were holding it. Mr. Robbins notified them to keep it.

Mr. Robbins is no millionaire or marine philanthropist. He is an accountant who spends his spare time during the winter months making ship models. The vessel in this instance was an 18-inch model, complete in every detail, even to tiny sailors. The "cargo" was a bottle containing a note which asked the finder to notify him.

The finders, A. L. LeBlanc and Isaac Comeau, notified him they had the vessel, safe and sound after its 300-to-1000-mile trip, with the exception of the loss of one of the "crew." They are now owners of the model.

C. I. O. Wool Drive In Its Final Week; LaGuardia Heard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 13—An unusual labor union campaign by which the Committee for Industrial Organization hopes to enroll 11,000 workers of the nation's largest woolen mill, the American Woolen Company, without a strike, enters its final week today.

The campaign, begun three and a half months ago with the personal appearance here of John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., and climaxed yesterday by an address by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York, has been marked by exceptional co-operation between the union and the company.

Not only has the drive been strikeless, but the union intends to keep it so, having virtually promised both workers and management that there will be no strike.

At the same time, the attitude of the company has been unusual in that it has taken a strictly neutral stand, placing no obstacle in the way of the unionization of its employees.

The campaign, in which more than a dozen organizers have visited

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

'Sane Economy' Demanded For Municipalities

Finance Officials Urged to Promote Free Exchange of Statistics

Value Is Stressed

New York State Tax Commissioner and Kalamazoo Auditor the Speakers

The importance of sane economy and long-term debt planning for city governments to solve the problems of bond default, uncertain revenue and continuing high cost of relief were stressed by two authorities in Boston today as the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada met for its 32nd annual conference at Faneuil Hall today.

Mark Graves, president of the New York State Tax Commission, and D. P. Turnbull, president of the association and city auditor of Kalamazoo, Mich., principal speakers of the day both emphasized that municipalities must "count the cost" of expenditures and select a "definite plan of action" in order that cities of both Canada and the United States can be re-established on a practical and self-sustaining basis.

As one way to assist in this work, both speakers urged a greater distribution of statistics of comparable cities. Fiscal officers, said Mr. Graves, should make such studies in order to learn how one city can reduce certain costs while other cities pay higher rates for the same services.

Information Meager

"At the present," said Mr. Turnbull, "such information is meager. There is practically no valid basis of comparing one city with another or tracing the progress of events in one community from year to year. Public affairs are discussed on the basis of prejudices and half truths."

The development of complete and timely statistics, he said, must be encouraged in order to furnish a rational basis for discussion.

This recommendation was received with enthusiasm by representatives of Boston at the meeting. Efforts by research groups in the past to illustrate Boston's financial plight by contrasting its cost with comparable cities in the nation have been frequently disregarded at City Hall. Those local leaders, therefore, who have supported comparative statistics as a means to improving Boston's condition, made particular note of President Turnbull's statements.

Speaking at the opening meeting of the association, Mr. Turnbull drew a picture chart of the financial conditions of cities in both nations. Many of the points which he touched upon will be amplified in group discussions later this week.

Ten Phases

Mr. Turnbull limited to ten phases his discussion of current municipal problems:

1. Tax dilinquency. This was the first real cause of local financial difficulty, he said. At present tax delinquency is declining but tax laws are not yet "sufficiently strong to promote proper and efficient tax collection."

2. Relief. This cost, together with local contributions to WPA projects, is a new and ever pressing problem of municipalities. While national and state governments have assumed some relief responsibility, the prob-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

A suggestion for the Municipal Finance Officers concerning relief expenditures is contained in an editorial today: Editorial Page.

Maine Legislators Are Awaiting Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 13—The Labor Day exodus of summer residents brought with it a dearth of Maine news as legislators awaited the call of Governor Barrows to the special session slated for late this month or October and politicians, after a sudden flare-up with the announcement of the Brann candidacy for governor, held their peace.

* * *

Shoe Situation

The week found organizers for the United Shoe Workers of America of the C. I. O. seeking conferences with owners of 12 Lewiston and Auburn shoe factories where the National Labor Relations Board has declared the C. I. O. affiliate the sole bargaining agency of all employees. For the most part, however, they sought in vain. Owners were not at their factories in some instances, while five of the 12 factories are shut down. In the others production is at the seasonal low and workers appear little interested in the C. I. O. for most of those who are at work belong to the local Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective.

However, the general office of the U. S. W. A. at Boston has written to the president and treasurer of each of the 12 factories requesting conferences for purpose of opening negotiations for contracts. "All we want to do is to abide by the decision of the labor board. We called off the strike to await that decision and now that it has been given we expect the other side to abide by it also," say C. I. O. organizers.

But local shoe manufacturers are of a different turn of mind and see no reason why the labor board's decision, based on the uncontested elections in which less than half the shoe workers participated, should change their united opposition to C. I. O. recognition. If the labor board intends to force its decision into effect it will do so only by successfully prosecuting in the highest courts of the land.

* * *

Banner Summer

Maine citizens, particularly residents of the summer resort areas inland and along the coast, regret the end of the summer rush of tourists—a rush unparalled in the history of "Vacationland."

Unestimated millions of money were left in Maine, this summer season, by swarms of tourists and summer residents from all States in the Union. Unfortunately, the call back to work ends the Maine summer for so many tourists who might otherwise enjoy the autumnal months which year-round, full fledged State of Mainers term best of all.

Others with an eye toward profitable business regret that Maine has permitted New Hampshire a big jump in the rapidly increasing winter sports field and believe that Maine could well afford an intensive

(Continued on Page 10, column 1)

The Week in Maine

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally rainy weather today and tonight; probably ending by early Tuesday, followed by fair; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.

Maine: Rain tonight and Tuesday not much change in temperature.

All Other New England States: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast winds, rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Sept. 13 to Sept. 18, 1937, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair first part of the week; occasional showers during the latter half of the week; moderate temperatures followed by warmer toward middle of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	76	New Orleans	74	88
Bermuda	82	90	New York	66	74
Chicago	56	84	Norfolk	66	74
Denver	60	84	Philadelphia	58	80
Helena	56	80	St. Louis	62	76
Kansas City	58	82	Philadelphia	58	80
Los Angeles	74	86	St. Louis	53	76
Miami	74	86	San Francisco	54	80
Minneapolis	50	66	Washington	56	76

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 13.
B—Maximum, Sept. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:15 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 6:34 a. m.; height 7.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:38 p. m.

The Old-Fashioned N. E. Town Meeting

Town Government in Transition

The historic New England "town meetin'" has developed a new form—"representative town meeting government." What is it? How does it work? Is it a permanent and democratic form of government? These questions are answered in a series of five articles of interest. This is the first.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1, 1634. At a general meeting of the whole town, it was agreed upon a joint consent that seven men should be chosen to do the whole business of the town and so to continue till the first Monday in November next and until men be chosen in their room. So there were then elected and chosen John Haynes, Esq., Mr. Simon Bradstreet, John Talcott, William Westwood, John White, William Wadsworth and James Lomstead, Constable.

This paragraph from what scholars regard as one of the earliest records of a pioneer town meeting government in this country, very nearly tell its own story. James Bryce, British historian of American government, was to comment over 250 years later: "The town meeting has been not only the source, out the school of American democracy."

Today, three centuries after the Cambridge experience, a new world-wide interest in democratic forms is reviewing the New England methods to see what it can learn from them.

The origins of the town meeting were as simple as they were humble. In 1632 the citizens of Dorchester, Massachusetts, used to hold meetings of the entire citizenry—"a general gathering of the inhabitants at the meeting-house," summoned by the beating of a drum at 8 o'clock in the morning. There they discussed and issued such orders "as might seem necessary for the good government of the community . . . and all matters," so one account runs, "concluded at the gathering were to hold until the next meeting."

Direct democracy, however, laid too heavy a burden on citizens. So in due course and by a natural development, authority was delegated as in Cambridge, and the first holders of a long line of officers known as "selectmen" began their functioning.

But always the democratic principle prevailed that the selectmen were the selected executive agents of the people to whom they reported their doings, whose favorable votes on their acts they sought at the next town meeting.

Gradually, as the years passed and as the tasks of the community grew in number, importance and complexity, other executive officers were added—some elected by the people direct, some appointed by the selectmen or by other elected officials. Today, the flourishing New England town of 5000 or 10,000 or more inhabitants is hardly to be distinguished from a city in so far as the services rendered by the government are concerned. Except for the administration of the schools, always overseen by a separate, popularly elected board, the selectmen are to all intents and purposes the same as the city mayor and his council. But there are both structural and psychological differences between this set-up and that of the larger municipalities.

A historian of New England town meeting has said that the selectmen through the centuries have been held, "to an exacting responsibility that only the public criticism of neighbors can compel. A recital of their powers rings with the broad finality of dictatorship in local matters, but the spirit of their service resembles the humblest agent. It is probable that since Prytaneis of the ancient Athenian Boule there has been no such breadth of authority so confidently granted nor so thoroughly and publicly checked as in the executive services of the early New England town. However nebulous may be the 'phantom public' of the modern state, there can be no doubt that the community impulses emanating from the early town meeting were severe realities."

The New England town meeting, as thus briefly outlined, has wielded an influence far beyond the confines of the seven states of its origin. Thomas Jefferson, apostle of democracy, found in it the essence of democracy: "The wards called townships in New England," he wrote in an oft-quoted sentence, "are the vital principle of their governments and have provided themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government and its preservation." And Lord Bryce enlarging on this wrote: "No better school of politics can be imagined, nor any method of managing local affairs more certain to prevent robbery and waste and to stimulate vigilance and breed contentment."

Gradually, as we shall see in later articles, population pressures and other factors, were to alter the pure democracy of the New England town meeting. The first immediate cause of radical change in the town meeting structure was the rapid increase in sheer numbers of the townsmen, raising this problem: Can a town meeting really work when a town has, let us say, 5000 voters as compared with the few hundred of the early days when the town meeting was established.

The next article in this series will examine this question.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30 daily with matinees on Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:20 with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2:20.

Movies



Exeter—
"A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers. 1:50, 5:20, 8:50. Also "Thunder in the City," featuring Ed. G. Robinson. 3:40, 7:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 10:21 a. m., 1:10, 4:17, 7:19, 10:30. Also "Annapolis Salute." 11:53 a. m., 2:51, 5:49, 8:47.

University—
"Saratoga," with Clark Gable and Jean Harlow. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "The Case of the Stuttering Bishop," with Ann Dvorak and Donald Woods. 1:45, 4, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians in "Varsity Show." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Stage: Mal Halleit and his orchestra. Also Virginia Lee and Lathrop Bros.

Coolidge Corner—
"Crack-Up," with Ralph Morgan, Brian Donlevy, Helen Wood and Thomas Beck. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "You Can't Have Everything," with Alice Faye, Rubinoff and the Rita Brothers. 3:35, 6:30, 9:45.

Radio Programs
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State and Orpheum—
"Broadway Melody of 1938," starring Robert Taylor and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Tremont—
"Fugitive in the Sky," with Warren Hull. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Shall We Dance?" starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:45.

Boston—
Richard Dix in "It Happened in Hollywood." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton, Mitzi Mayfair, Stan Kavanaugh and Buster Shaver.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Such a Night," with Karen Morley, Grant Richards and Roscoe Karns. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:12. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Wild and Woolly," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 12:55, 3:35, 6:30, 9. Paramount: 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer in "Le Bonheur." 1, 4:15, 7:45. Also "Lac aux Dames," featuring Simone Simon. 2:45, 6:15, 9:35.

Uptown—
"The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Frances Farmer, Jack Oakie and Donald Meek. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Rita Brothers. 2:50, 6:30, 10:05.

Modern—
"Love Under Fire," with Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Blonde Trouble," featuring Eleanore Whitney, Johnny Downs and Benny Baker, 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Marseillaise, Song of Revolt," "Rocky Mountain Travel," "Life of a Wild Seal," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod LaRocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Other Events

Wagner Society—
Lyle Ruland Ring will speak on part one of "Götterdämmerung." The Norn Scene will be sung. Hotel Brunswick. 8:15.



Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Enjoyment of Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Boston Chamber of Commerce—
Luncheon meeting of the Executives Club. Roger Babson, speaker, 12:30.

Bumper McIntosh Apple Crop Finds Expert Pickers Scarce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 13—Although high factory wages have taken the majority of experienced apple pickers, enough remain to harvest the bumper crop of McIntoshes, a survey of Worcester County orchards revealed today. Farmers noted, however, that the number of expert workers is the smallest in 13 years.

In past years, the farmers found no fault with the fact that experienced apple pickers worked in the mills most of the year, because the mills in the northeastern section of the county, which employ most of the pickers, conveniently closed down for a few weeks around apple-picking time in order to take inventory. There followed a rush of pickers to the apple orchards. This year a number of mills changed their procedure and took stock during the summer.

According to George F. E. Story, manager of the Worcester County Extension Service, an experienced apple picker can earn as high as $8 a day. Circulation of this report has resulted in a large number of inexperienced pickers applying to farmers for jobs during the McIntosh season. These would-be pickers, he said, do not solve the annual problem facing the county farmers as the farmers can no more afford to employ inexperienced pickers than a mill owner could afford to hire inexperienced workers to turn out costly products.

Amateur pickers, he stated, in their haste to make as much money as possible, would turn out bushels of thumb-marked apples, while carelessly placed ladders would result in broken branches and scuffed trees.

Mr. Story said it could hardly be expected that the mills that have already taken inventory will shut down for a few weeks in order to release workers to harvest the McIntosh crop, but that this is the only way in which the county farmers can be assured of expert pickers to harvest the crop. He said that higher wages and steady work offered by the mills precludes the possibility of any substantial number of workers giving up mill jobs to take advantage of the picking season.

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

campaign to advertise and exploit the many advantages she has in the way of winter recreational facilities.

♦ ♦ ♦

Potato Prices

Aroostook County, her vast acres yielding a bumper crop of potatoes, this year appears doomed to undergo a serious drop in spud prices. Against $2 a barrel a year ago, Aroostook growers are selling for 60 cents a barrel and this is not good news for business in northern Maine.

Officials believe, however, that the Government's estimates of a bumper 51,000,000-bushel yield are much too high and can be reduced 10 per cent.

♦ ♦ ♦

Canning Booms

With a better-than-average crop, Maine's canning factories are booming with approximately 60 factories in full operation. Corn packing is one of the State's most important seasonal industries, affording not only seasonal employment for many hands, but a ready market for a leading crop.

♦ ♦ ♦

Forest Fires

The danger of forest fires unabated, the ban on smoking and building fires in the woods remains in force. The extreme dryness and high winds accentuated the dangers this week as state officials reiterated the need for caution and for continued observance of the ban.

The Governor "regretfully" banned camp fires, fishing from the banks and smoking in the woods, last week, when appraised of the seriousness of the forest fire situation.

♦ ♦ ♦

Air Mail Service

While Governor Barrows, Representative Brewster and other officials looked on, air mail service into Aroostook County was inaugurated this week when a Government plane laden with the first mail landed at Houlton's new WPA airport.

AAA Plans Boost In Price of Apples

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, officials said today, is considering action to boost the price of apples.

Under study are the possibilities of large purchases of surplus apples for relief distribution and of organizing marketing agreements to control supplies and improve prices for producers.

Apples brought about $1.50 a bushel to farmers in June and averaged better than $1 for the short crop last year. Recently the price has been below 50 cents a bushel.

Crop experts have predicted a 204,319,000-bushel crop this year, about 75 per cent more than last year and well above the recent average crop of about 165,000,000 bushels.

When prices go too slow, the AAA said, the public does not benefit because the fruit is allowed to rot in orchards—not being worth the cost of picking.

Babson to Speak

Big business of Boston will lend an ear to Roger Babson, statistical economist, tomorrow at the opening meeting of the season of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The dinner meeting will be open to non-members. Mr. Babson is to talk on business of today with an eye to the future. E. C. Johnson, long active in Chamber of Commerce work, is to preside.

Climax of C. I. O. Drive in Woolen Industry



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Rally in Lawrence

Top—Photo of 15,000 Workers on Lawrence Common
Center—Mayor LaGuardia of New York City Addressing Throng
Lower—(Left to Right) Mayor LaGuardia; Joseph A. Salerno, Rhode Island Director of the T. W. O. C.; Dr. George W. Coleman, President of Ford Hall Forum

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 14

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Plea for Apple Pickers Causes Rush to Vermont

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sept. 13 (AP)—Publicity given the lack of apple pickers in Vermont had better than good results—it flooded the market with them.

The influx of would-be pickers became so great, farmers reported, that some Vermont natives have been crowded out, obliged to leave the state and seek employment in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A Bennington grower who had 90,000 bushels to harvest, and work for 125 men, reported he had received many more applications for employment than he could grant.

Woolen Drive Near End

(Continued from Page 9)

the homes of nearly every one of the 11,000 workers concerned, thus takes on the appearance of a model type of peaceful negotiation between employer and employee contemplated in the Wagner Act.

The wind-up of the drive will come on Wednesday and Thursday when the workers file into the Boston & Maine freight house, opposite the Ayer mill of the American Woolen Company, and ballot either for or against the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. as their collective bargaining agent.

If a majority of the 11,000 men and women in the Ayer and Wood mills of the huge woolen firm vote for the union, the campaign will be extended at once to other plants of the firm, employing another 16,000, and to the balance of the 150,000 woolen and worsted workers of the country.

If this key group votes against the union, the C. I. O. will be virtually blocked from the woolen industry for some time to come. C. I. O. leaders, however, say that failure is impossible, since they have obtained signed pledges from a majority of the eligible workers.

The co-operative nature of the drive—quite different from the C. I. O. policy in the steel and automobile industries—is regarded as essential to win the support of the workers in this town, where for a quarter century strikes have brought only idleness and loss of pay.

Peace Tone Prevails

Promises of purely peaceful negotiation echoed through all the speeches of C. I. O. leaders at a rally of 15,000 persons on the common here at the climax of the drive yesterday afternoon. They evoked praise from Mayor LaGuardia and from Mayor Walter A. Griffin, of Lawrence, who also spoke.

"I want to congratulate the company for its business prudence and the union for its intelligence," said Mayor LaGuardia, who has been something of a hero to the laboring classes since his days in Congress and who is now running on an independent Labor Party ticket for re-election as Mayor of the nation's largest city. He was proposed as a presidential candidate for 1940 by William Allen White, Kansas editor and liberal Republican, last July.

"The day of the old walking delegate, with a derby pulled down over one eye, his fingers stuck under his suspenders, and a cry of 'Come on, boys, come off the job!' for a strike which he usually settled by a shakedown of the employer, has gone forever.

"Not until every means has been exhausted, should labor resort to its legitimate weapon, the strike. You have to sit down with the employer after a strike, anyway. You might as well be introduced to industry at the conference table as the picket line."

Not Taking Sides

While not taking sides in the election to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, Mayor LaGuardia came close to it by declaring that "American labor should take advantage of its rights, recognized by Federal law, and accepted by custom and time, and organize themselves for their mutual protection."

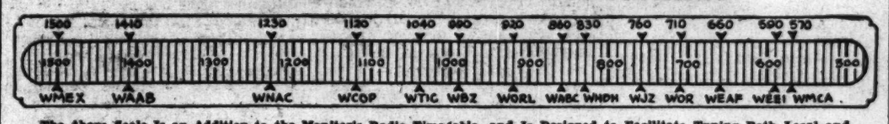
The neutral attitude of the company, which has refrained from the familiar tactics of promoting company unions or asking "loyal" workers to boycott the polls, is believed due to a belief that the C. I. O., if it can organize successfully the entire woolen industry, may be a useful ally in forcing the wage scales of its cut-throat competitors up to its own levels.

This possibility was emphasized yesterday by Sidney Hillman, national chairman of the T. W. O. C. and second in command to Mr. Lewis of the entire C. I. O., both in an interview at the Hotel Statler, Boston, and in an address at the rally here. Mr. Hillman personally conducted the negotiations with Moses Pendleton, president of American Woolen, and other officers of woolen firms, in New York.

"Many employers," he said at Boston," have agreed to sign contracts with us from hope that we would bring stability to their industry."

By taking advantage of an unexpected incident during his address here, Mr. Hillman, who has obtained contracts for 250,000 workers in his T. W. O. C. in the last half-year, with less than 10 per cent of them obliged to strike, made an interesting point.

The Monitor Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go": music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts: music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Housebeat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household Institute	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It": news	Kidder's concert	Morning Carnival	Melodies: music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft": organist	Jean Evans, songs
10:30 Piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Madison Ensemble	Viennese Ensemble	"Today's Children"	Bachelors: quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Melodoscope"
11:15 Magazine of Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Recorded music	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Mystery Chef"	News Service	Organ Melodies
11:45 Aunt Jennie: stories	Edw. MacHugh: hymns	"Hi Boys": music	Rhythm orchestra	New England news
12:00 "Rhythmaires"	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	Parents Club	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The Goldbergs"	Organ recital	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Stroller's Matinee: so-	'Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	loists; orchestra	Studio interviews	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	Organ recital	Lion's Club speaker
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: guest	"The Hemingways"	Soloist and piano	Lion's Club speaker
2:00 Page From Life	speakers; Walter Blau-	"Matinee Musicale"	Sport reports	Claire Dillon, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	fer's Homesteaders Or.	"Matinee Musicale"	"Rhythm Orchestra"	"Swing Quartet"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	"The Wise Man"	Sport reports	"Curtain Time": solo-
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	ists; piano; organ
3:00 "Theater Matinee"	Airbreaks: variety	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Afternoon musicale
3:15 "Theater Matinee"	Airbreaks: variety	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Concert Hall"	Kidoodlers: quartet	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 "Concert Hall"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Verdi's "Don Carlos."	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:15 The Novelteers	from Rome	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30 Jewish program	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45 Jewish program	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road to Life"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00 Popular vocalist	Lucille and Lanny	Violin recital	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Piano recital	Network interview	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular variety	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular variety	Violin soloist	Vocal varieties	"The Johnson Family"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Serenade: popular	"Sweet Music"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne: narra-	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	tor; soloist; orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "Th	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm":	Dance orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done": drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	guest soloists	terviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Saratoga festival	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	Saratoga festival	Marx Bros.; Charles	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas":	Butterworth; Lanny	"Symphonic Strings"	Violin recital
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	commentary	Ross; soloists; orch.	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance orchestra
10:30 Vocalist; organ	Harpsichord ensemble	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	D. Gasparre's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Network sports	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Network music	Network sports	"Road to Fame"
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Network music	Network sports	"Road to Fame"



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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor



One of these days we hope we meet that girl named Gladys Parker . . . because we sense somehow or other, just from seeing the many trick blouses she has designed, that she'd be more than fun to know. She, you know, is the girl who originated the "Flapper Fanny" cartoons, and the caricature, "Mopsy" . . . which is supposed to be practically Gladys Parker herself, she being a diminutive person with a shock of short hair that's here, there and everywhere. But she's big in other ways . . . being a nationally known designer in her own right already, and having done plenty of work for leading stores throughout the nation. It's her blouses that we're particularly interested in at the moment; inasmuch as we could do with four or five (at least!) of them to step up last year's suit. And after all, the well-rounded wardrobe contains this number; surely. We just never got quite as far as the well-rounded . . . at least, all at the same time.

♦ ♦ ♦

Smart Blouses Show Versatility

Her line this year contains blouses with smart, starched-bosom effect fronts, wide ascots in lieu of the regulation collars, ruffly collars, or no collar at all. You take your choice. Jordan Marsh carries them here . . . exclusive with them. Particularly buy-able . . . to say nothing of wearable . . . are her celanese satins that sell for something like $2.95. They may be out-and-out sporty, or lean more toward the dressy side. You may wear them "out," or you may shove them in, and you may have them in gay colors or just plain white. They're all there. Her "Tucker" is the usual blouse with a short vestee set in, square-like, of row after row of fine tucks. And her "Shirrio" is something else again, and then some . . . being more on the simple but dressy type. Buttons galore all the way up the front, right up to the end of the neck, which is a bit high, without even a hint of a collar. Short sleeves, and much graceful and flattering shirring on both sides of the buttons. In sizes 14 to 20.

♦ ♦ ♦

Intriguing Hats Shown in Brookline

There's a millinery shop out in Brookline . . . Renee's, at 1374 Beacon Street, to get right down to the matter; which isn't far from Coolidge Corner, so it's handy . . . that has a nice collection of hats. All done up in the best fall and winter manner. It was a combination black and vivid blue hat that first drew our attention, but it was the collection of French models we ran into when we got inside, that really intrigued us. They were terribly good looking. With all the swooping and flaring that we women are rapidly getting used to. These particular models are of course, more costly . . . but still not in the too-too expensive group by any means. And other models are really inexpensive. Hats for sport or dressy occasions. One number in antelope and felt combination is most attractive in black.

♦ ♦ ♦

One-price Bags; Some in Antelope

Speaking of antelope reminds us . . . Nisely, at 165 Tremont Street, have done away with their old bag department, and installed a brand new one. Which has bags at just one price; a comfortable one that's just betwixt and between. Meaning $3. Beautiful copies of original French models, and some of them are in a surprisingly fine antelope. With gold clasps, patent leather handles, and all the other innovations that the French bags have a way of having!

♦ ♦ ♦

Candlewick Spread Enters Dress Field

We've been trying to remember to tell you that Leed's, whom you probably always think of at 35 Winter Street, has branched out and expanded to the extent that they have another shop down on Boylston Street, at 280. But here we are just getting around to it. However, it won't take us so long to tell you about their unique candlewick dress . . . because you're going to see more of them before you see less. And Grandma's candlewick bedspread is coming in for a lot of glory. To say nothing of the dress. It comes in a combination of colors. That is, you may have it in beige with wine, green or black blops of the candlewick, or oxford with gray dots. The latter combination is particularly effective. The dress comes up high in the neck . . . and buttons down over each shoulder. Plenty of width to climb into. With big pom-pons hanging off the sash. For $10.95. The younger set will go for this.

♦ ♦ ♦

Black Wool Dress a Three-Piece Affair

One of the most strikingly spectacular, without being at all noisy, costumes we've come across so far is Steele-Litvin's all black wool three-piece affair. (At 380 Boylston Street). It consists of a perfectly tailored suit, first of all, which can go out all by its lonesome and carry the picture. Over which, when necessary (but you'll be surprised at how many times you'll find it necessary!) goes one of those casual coats that is just dressy enough to be dressy, and casual enough to be casual when you're feeling that way. The coat is tuxedo style, that comes together in front, or just hangs loose and open. A nubby wool, which is most popular right now, and all up and down the front opening and around the neck is a neat banding of black skunk. Less than $100 for the entire outfit.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Cabin Colonies Report Rush For Fall Vacations

Cabin camps throughout the northeastern states are reporting more interest in fall vacationing than in any previous year, according to Ray Walker, publisher of the "Cabin Trails" directory. Many camps, in common with hotels in the same districts, have booked the largest number of September and October reservations in their history.

Most of the cabin colonies will remain open this year until Columbus Day, Oct. 12, Mr. Walker states, by which time foliage in mountain regions is expected to be displaying its finest colors. Many of the colonies have installed heating arrangements in all their cabins.

In compiling the Cabin Trails directory, with maps showing the location of the camps, Mr. Walker has co-operated with the New England Council and the New York State Bureau of Publicity. Free copies will be mailed, if a three-cent stamp for postage is enclosed, on request to Mr. Walker's office at 843 Grant Building, Haverhill, Mass.

A list of trailer parks is included in the new issue for the benefit of those who wish to view autumn colors from their own windows.

School Funds Sought

The Brookline Selectmen have called a special Town Meeting session to take place tomorrow evening at 7:30 in the auditorium of the Town Hall. The meeting is called principally at the request of the School Committee to consider appropriating more money for construction of the central unit and south wing of the new high school.

Leaders Confer in Boston On Municipal Problems

(Continued from Page 9)

lem is primarily one to be solved by local leadership.

2. Defaults on municipal bonds are decreasing. But wholesale scaling down of municipal and county debt has not taken place "nor will it occur." There is a distinct need for a definite plan of action. The United States "may profitably learn" from Canada how their governments deal promptly with defaulting municipalities.

4. Tax limitations on real estate constitute a "serious threat to local finance." They give evidence of a general shift in the tax burden from real estate to revenue gathered on a state-wide basis.

Higher Standards

5. Personnel departments are now being installed in many cities as a means of maintaining higher standards of service.

6. Other methods of government are being improved. Budgeting has become "all important." Machine and labor saving office devices are now more common.

7. There is a need of "some comparable factual basis for discussing local government," but at present "there is practically no valid basis of comparing one city with another or tracing the progress of events in one community from year to year."

8. If financial officers of cities are to accept increasing responsibilities they must be prepared for such work. "There is a need for a professional relationship which will provide service for those in office" and which will develop professional standards.

9. This last applies particularly to the need of uniform accounting yet "our American cities, with their varied charters, do not lend themselves to regimentation in accounting.

10. "The ultimate answer for the future is—better trained officials and the improvement of personnel in all departments."

Five-Point Program

Many of these points were referred to by Mr. Graves who followed Mr. Turnbull to the speakers stand. In addition Mr. Graves put forward a five point program of his own, emphasizing in strong tones that municipalities must: (1) establish "sane economy"; (2) refuse to undertake expenditures without first counting all the costs; (3) study special services to decide which must be self-sustaining and which partly self-sustaining; (4) determine which municipal functions should be transferred to the state; and (5) seek shares of state collected taxes and state aid.

Mr. Graves urged that the general property tax be reserved "exclusively" for local use and that states find other sources of revenue. Referring to his fourth point, Mr. Graves declared that cities should not be required to pay the entire cost of their highways, but part of this expense should be borne by the State."

Dairying in Lead Among N. H. Major Farm Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 13—Dairying takes the lead of major farm enterprises in New Hampshire as shown by a division of the state into 10 type-of-farming areas by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Using a map with 6500 various color dots, representing practically every type of commercial farming in the state, the experiment station has determined the relative importance of farm enterprises and whether such enterprises occurred singly or in combination on individual farms.

Dairying is first in all but two of the areas, reports Harold C. Grinnell, in charge of the study. Approximately three-fourths of the milk produced is sold in fluid form because of proximity to Massachusetts cities and numerous cities and villages within the area.

The production and retail sale of fluid milk constitute the major farm enterprise in most of those towns adjacent to urban centers.

Wholesale milk reaches a high degree of specialization in the towns adjacent to the Connecticut River.

In the towns of Colebrook, Columbia and Stewartstown, the prevailing type of farming is wholesale milk combined with a cash crop, potatoes.

In the two most northern towns, Pittsburg and Clarksville, the wholesale milk farmers and others are more dependent on pulpwood operations.

A comparatively large area involving wholesale milk and hens is located along much of the southeastern border of the state and extends northwestward to include a section north of Concord. Specialization, either in cows or hens, is the more common type of farm business.

In the south central part of the state, mostly south of Manchester and including Nashua, the type changes to wholesale milk, apples, and hens. This is an area of mixed farming, the more common type of farm combining two or all three of these enterprises into one composite business.

The most intensive farming area is found in the extreme southeastern corner of the state where there are four important enterprises: namely, wholesale milk, hens, apples, and vegetables, in that order of importance. The typical farm business here is one of specialization in a single enterprise.

In one small area, which includes the two towns Goffstown and Weare, wholesale milk is of secondary importance to hens, and in parts of six towns in central Hillsborough county, apple orcharding takes first place in importance, with wholesale milk second and hens third.

Finally, all type-of-farming areas are interspersed with small farms of no commercial importance, but in many areas the operators have an opportunity for part-time farming. This non-commercial type of highland farming predominates in a large region of central and eastern New Hampshire, and extends south through eastern Cheshire county and western Hillsborough county.

In Boston Today

Disabled 'Vets' Offered Courses

More than 200 home study courses in business, industrial and academic subjects are being offered free of charge to disabled veterans by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, according to James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education.

The plan has been made possible by chapter 327 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under which the extension division is authorized to provide free instruction for disabled veterans by correspondence.

Veterans may start any of these courses at any time—their rate of progress then depending entirely on the amount of time they devote to study.

This Customs Man Knows His Gaelic

As a reward for being the only man in the United States Customs Service in the Boston district who was able to translate the Gaelic of an official document sent to Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs, Michael O'Shea was given an extra day off—and chose today. In view of the weather his colleagues this morning thought it possible that he might be devoting his time off to further study of the Gaelic language.

Mr. O'Shea is a guard in the customs service. He is not only a Gaelic scholar, but also a poet. Not long ago he took a post-graduate course in Gaelic at Harvard.

State Art School Dean Appointed

James G. Reardon, state commissioner of education has appointed Miss Mary E. Murray as Dean of the Massachusetts Art School to succeed Fred Wilder of Braintree, recently resigned.

Miss Murray, prior to yesterday's appointment, was dean of the Cambridge High and Latin School. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College, has degrees of bachelor and master of arts and also the degree of Master of Education from Harvard University. Last July she resigned as a member of the state advisory board of education.

Curfew Imposed On Paroled Boys

Curfew, silent but inexorable, will ring every night for the next two years at 10 p. m. for three Fall River boys, all under 20, who received suspended sentences of six months each and were placed on parole in Federal District Court today, Judge Hugh D. McLellan, presiding, for forging WPA pay checks.

The boys are Hector Brahan, Napoleon Larravee and Walter Zawratny, all of Fall River, who pleaded guilty to stealing the checks from the mail, forging the signatures on them and then cashing them. The amount involved was $67.

After sentencing them to six months each, Judge McLellan placed the boys on probation for two years and told them that if, during that time, they were found on the streets after 10 o'clock at night, they would be arrested and be made to serve their sentences.

Brookline Public Schools to Open

Brookline public schools reopened this morning. Superintendent Ernest R. Caverly believes when the term is under way there will be approximately 6300 pupils, the same as last year.

Superintendent Caverly urges all Brookline parents to send their children to school on the opening day, pointing out that it is important that no time be lost at the beginning of the term, because late enrollment seriously interferes with effective operation of the school system.

Fresh Pond to Get New Field House

Following a four-year fight by golfers and residents of the Mount Auburn section of Cambridge for a recreation center at Fresh Pond, Mayor John D. Lynch has approved architects' plans for a field house to cost approximately $37,000. The building, to be designed in simple New England brick colonial style, will be located on a bluff rising 80 feet above Fresh Pond, formerly used for a putting green.

Mayor Lynch said the building would provide locker and shower facilities for ball players, a clubhouse for golfers, and accommodations for winter sport enthusiasts.

Camp Inspection To Be Extended

Inspection of trailer and overnight camps by sanitary engineers of the Department of Public Health will be extended from Barnstable to Plymouth and Bristol Counties, it was learned today from Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, state public health commissioner. Material gathered during the investigation will be used to support proposed legislation to regulate tourist camps which Mr. Chadwick has unsuccessfully sought to have passed for two years.

The state health commissioner proposes that all over-night and trailer camps be licensed by the cities and towns in which they are located, with rules and regulations established by local health authorities. The present inspection arose from a complaint several years ago by a Dennisport property owner that a trailer camp was being operated without a license near her cottages.

There are 83 camp sites accommodating 2000—10 available for trailers and seven exclusively for trailers—in Barnstable County, Dr. Chadwick stated today.

Water supply and sewage disposal conditions in Barnstable are better than at the time of an inspection in 1935, according to Arthur D. Weston, chief sanitary engineer in charge. Mr. Weston said that sanitary conditions are in most cases satisfactory.

Monkey Denied Entrance to Port

Unable to share its young master's desire to acquire an education in the United States, because of the stern rules of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, a small green monkey from Trinidad was forced to put to sea again today aboard the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Drake.

The monkey, not quite as small as a marmoset, came up on the ship from Trinidad with Jacob DeLima, who plans to attend a preparatory school in New Jersey. His sister Clara DeLima also arrived in Boston this morning. She will attend a school in New England.

Jacob brought the monkey, with full intentions of taking it to school with him in the manner of Mary and her lamb. But unfortunately he failed to obtain a permit for its entry from the Bureau of Animal Industry, before he reached Boston. So customs officials refused to allow him to bring it ashore.

It was therefore presented to the chief officer of the Lady Drake, and set out with him for Saint John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S.

Foley Files First Lot of Signatures

District Attorney William J. Foley today filed a first installment of 25,135 signatures on his mayoralty nomination papers in the office of the Boston Election Commission at City Hall.

"These signatures were obtained without threats or duress," he said. "One candidate in the field has openly announced that photostatic copies have been made of the signatures he has obtained. No such threats will be used in my campaign."

Mr. Foley was accompanied by Leo F. Manning, his secretary, and Michael Coyne, his legal aid.

Silk Firm to Sell Realty Holdings

MANCHESTER, Conn., Sept. 13 (AP)—Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, have announced plans for an auction sale of the homes of 474 Manchester families, an inn, a business block and five multiple-stall garages.

By the sale, to be held for three days, beginning Sept. 23, the silk firm will dispose of nearly all its non-industrial holdings here, appraised on the Manchester grand list at approximately $1,094,000.

The property to be sold includes 144 cottages, 79 two-family houses, 11 three-family houses, and nine four-family houses. Individual sales will be held on each premise with a house going on the block at an average of one every six minutes.

Many of the tenants living in the houses to be sold have occupied them for over 25 years, and in some instances the occupants have a record of more than half a century of residence.

Ward Cheney, president of the company, said the decision to sell the properties has no bearing on his firm's manufacturing policies, but that the company is only following an example set by other New England manufacturers.

I. C. C. Ban on Free Storage On N. Y. Piers Cheers Boston

Port of Boston Log

Three times have Boston port boosters stewed with the thrill of victory for the port in the five-year fight to obtain equality with New York in the matter of railroad storage charges for waterborne merchandise. Railroads serving New York have long granted storage to their customers below cost and testimony at the various hearings on the subject disclosed that sometimes storage was given free. No such privileges were available at Boston. The port could not offset such competition.

Hardly any wonder that the latest victory is being taken with a grain of salt, though no less hopeful satisfaction. For the railroads have one more hope—if they care to push their opposition that far—in an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. But the acceptance of the case is not necessarily assured and, the railroads, turned down by all other sources, may feel that theirs is a failing cause.

Latest victory for Boston is the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the railroads that new regulations for storage of merchandise in railroad warehouses on New York piers at less than cost become effective Oct. 13. The order is that in future, the roads shall warehouse merchandise only at "compensatory" charges.

This was what Boston asked as a matter of fairness and equality back in 1932, when the Boston Port Authority took up the cudgels in behalf of the port of Boston. Nearly two years was taken in the investigation. In December of 1933, the I. C. C. found that the practice of the railroads at New York violated the I. C. C. Act and the Elkins Act of 1908 directed against rebating. The offending railroads were "admonished" by the I. C. C. to mend their ways.

But nothing happened. Boston's hope of equality faded and in 1935 brought the case up again. Another year passed. Then the I. C. C. in clearer legal language told the railroads to "cease and desist" their unfair practice. Still the railroads fought, asked a further hearing, were refused. They went into the federal courts, questioned the right of the I. C. C. to issue such an order.

Then came the court decision upholding the I. C. C. Now the only recourse of the dissatisfied railroads is the Supreme Court and well posted observers venture the forecast that they will not go that far.

But conservative Bostonians are delaying their "hurrahs" this time until it is found whether the railroads accept what appears to be the inevitable or go to the highest tribunal.

* * *

Evidence of Boston's growing commerce crops up in all directions. Army engineers disclose that 3545 boats arrived at Boston in the first eight months of this year from domestic ports alone, against 3457 for the same period a year ago. Sailings in the domestic trade jumped from 3458 to 3586 in the same periods.

* * *

William Austin Pugsley—the man who knows more sea captains than any other man in Boston though he has never followed the sea himself—was swamped with felicitations today. Yesterday marked his sixty-first anniversary and, exactly a month previous—Aug. 10—marked conclusion of his twenty-eighth year of "entering" vessels in the customs, after arrival from foreign ports.

Leon Stone

Connor Named N. H. Judge

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13 (AP)—Gov. Francis P. Murphy has appointed Aloysius J. Connor, Manchester attorney, a judge in Superior Court to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge William H. Sawyer of Concord.

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G. O. P.

(Continued from Page 9)

avoid a vote on the issue this year.

The delegates went on record as favoring Senator Bridges' wages and hours bill in contrast to the Black wages and hours proposal. They also condemned the Roosevelt Supreme Court proposals.

Today the liberal element in the Young Republican movement was regarding critically the Hamilton attitude as expressed in his address but hoping for the fulfillment of his interview predictions that the G. O. P. would pick up 100 seats in Congress in 1938.

Charged as Unseeing

The Republican National Committee chairman charged as unseeing those persons who fail to realize that the one issue before the party "is solely and simply whether or not the American Republic shall perish before the onslaught of those who seek to substitute a social, economic and political collectivism under the guidance and control of a single man."

To those who fail to see this issue Mr. Hamilton attributed the call for an affirmative or positive program from the Republican Party. Waxing sacrastic, he said:

"I have no doubt in my own mind that had they been living in 1776, they would have stood upon the commons at Concord and at the foot of Bunker Hill and added their strength to the American cause by some such remark as this 'It's quite all right to be against George III, but you must stand for something positive.

"I for one, find sufficient of affirmation in taking part in a struggle to maintain the American form of government. I need no other incentive. I need no other hope of accomplishment. I need no other prize of victory. If we can bring about that end, the Republican Party will have justified its every year of existence."

Republican Gain

During an interview Mr. Hamilton predicted a Republican gain of at least 100 seats in Congress, insisting the major gains would be made in the agricultural districts. The gains, he said, would result from the Supreme Court issue and labor disturbances.

He also declared that in local election fights, that is, in city and town contests, the prime issues would be law and order, developing from the disturbances resulting from labor disputes.

Mr. Hamilton contended President Roosevelt is "of third-term mind" and said "the President would add the weight of sincerity to his program if he announced his intentions."

The President's appointment of Seantor Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama was bitterly attacked by both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bridges. Mr. Hamilton said "it is merely indicative of what Mr. Roosevelt does in all his appointments." Senator Bridges characterized it as the "worst that could be made."

Before the conference ended it became apparent that any effort to establish a definite age limit in the Young Republican movement would be overwhelmingly defeated, therefore the sponsors of the proposal failed to make an open move.

Until the tremendous opposition became evident, a plan was on foot to propose limiting membership to those 30 years of age or under.

However, delegates were quick to realize that such a limit would eliminate from the movement practically all experienced members and would transform the organization into mere vote-getting activities rather than a partial voice in party policies.

The national age limit is now 40 years but within the state group the limits vary considerably.

Unrepealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 13—Evidence of what liquor will do when at the wheel of an automobile was given here when a triple indictment was returned by the Penobscot county grand jury against Joseph Roach, of East Millinocket.

Roach was charged with manslaughter on three counts. The indictment declared he drove a motor car recklessly on July 9, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and collided with another car, killing two women and the 12-year-old daughter of one of them.

Ford Worker Charges Threat

(Continued from Page 9)

though seeking to observe what workers were in attendance.

Another incident related by the C. I. O. witness concerned the plant superintendent, who was not named.

"I was asked by William Graham, the straw boss, what was the meaning of my union activity," Mr. Soper testified. "I said, 'What do you mean?' He answered, 'You'll find out what is meant when you go to the superintendent's office.'

"I went to see the superintendent, and he asked me if I was satisfied with my job. I said I was, but not with the foreman. The superintendent said that Ford was paying his men $6 a day, when General Motors was paying only $5.

"The superintendent asked if I could bring to his office all the employees who were interested in the C. I. O. or were dissatisfied with their work. I brought about 130 men to his office in twos, threes and fours."

Mr. Soper then was cross-examined by Mr. Santry, counsel for the company. His questions were designed to show that the 22 men laid off in May were laid off because of a seasonal decline in production and not for union activity.

The attorney drew admissions from the former employee that every year men are laid off because of curtailed production, that he knew men were to be laid off this year for that reason and that he himself had been laid off in 1934 and again in 1936 for this reason.

During the luncheon recess, Sidney Jonas, international representative of the United Automobile Workers, said he had learned 600 more workers were being laid off over the week end. He admitted this was due to a production decrease, but said the union would seek to give them literature outside the plant gates.

Ellis Parker Butler

HOUSATONIC, Mass., Sept. 13 (AP)—Ellis Parker Butler, humorist, whose whimsical stories have entertained the nation for the last three decades, who passed on here today, was best known as the author of "Pigs Is Pigs" and as the creator of the character of "Jibby Jones," beloved by American youth.

Mr. Butler made a nation laugh with the publication, in 1906, of "Pigs Is Pigs,"—an account of the problems of a railroad company agent who sought to collect transportation rates for pigs on a shipment of guinea pigs. The consignee refused to pay and during the red-tape squabble which followed, the guinea pigs multiplied into thousands and swamped railroad warehouses.

He was a former president of the Authors' League of America and took great interest in the civic affairs of his former home city, Flushing, on Long Island.

Air Line Claims Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—A record is claimed by United Air Lines here on the basis of revenue passenger miles flown in August. The company carried passengers over a total of 13,400,000 miles in August, 16 per cent increase over that month last year.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Monday. "A Survey of American Painting." Through Sept. 26. Exhibit of the Week. Recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Reopens Sept. 13. Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German Water Colors, drawings, sculpture, decorative arts of 19th and 20th century.

Boston Public Library—Books, manuscripts, and pictures commemorating the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Sept. 19.

Doll & Richards—Miscellany of oils and water colors.

Goodspeed's—Engravings by Decaris. Through Sept. 25.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of Bulfinch and his contemporaries; books, manuscripts and photographs.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of water colors by De Hirsh Margulies, also paintings by Richard H. Bassett and Herbert Barnett. Sept. 14 to Oct. 2.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition through September of paintings and sculpture by members.

Federal Art Gallery—Paintings by Arthur Wilde and Russell West. Sept. 14 to Sept. 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Landscapes of nineteenth Century England. Paintings by Alexander Iacovleff, early etchings by A. W. Heintzelman.

Holman's Print Shop—Portraits with autographs.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History, ethnology, dolls, live museum.

(Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor on Mondays)

Farrell Heads Traders

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—Arthur E. Farrell of Chicago was re-elected president of the National Security Traders' Association at its fourth annual convention here Saturday. Joseph Gannon of Boston was elected first vice-president; Ernest E. Blum, San Francisco, second vice-president; Laurence B. Carroll, Kansas City, secretary, and Parry Brown of New Orleans, treasurer.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Sept. 15	Southampton	Sept. 20	Sept. 14 8:00 m	Sept. 15 9:00 am
‡Hamburg	Sept. 15	Cherbourg	Sept. 23	Sept. 15 1:00 pm	Sept. 15 8:00 pm
Aquitania	Sept. 16	Cherbourg	Sept. 22	Sept. 15 8:00 pm	Sept. 16 8:00 am
*Amer Merchant	Sept. 17	Plymouth	Sept. 26	Sept. 16 8:00 pm	Sept. 17 12 noon
†Caledonia	Sept. 17	Belfast	Sept. 26	Sept. 17 1:00 pm	Sept. 17 8:00 pm
‡Franconia (Bos)	Sept. 17	Glasgow	Sept. 25	Sept. 18 3:00 pm	Sept. 17 1:00 pm
Britannic	Sept. 18	Southampton	Sept. 26	Sept. 17 8:00 pm	Sept. 18 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Sept. 22	Sept. 17 4:00 pm	Sept. 17 8:00 pm
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Pres. Monroe	San Francisco	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm

‡Germany only. *Except No. Ireland and Scotland. †No. Ireland only. ‡Scotland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Thousands of Inquiries from Busy Central Western Executives

PROVE Close Reader-Interest of Chicago Journal of Commerce Subscribers

A large proportion of Chicago Journal of Commerce subscribers are owners, managers, or department heads of Central Western firms. They are pretty busy men. When thousands of such men take time to dictate inquiries to their business and financial newspaper, regarding some item they have seen in its columns, that's a pretty fair gauge of reader-interest.

Another such gauge is renewals. During the three depression years, when non-essential outlays were cut off, an average of 89% of Chicago Journal of Commerce subscribers felt they could not get along without the daily business help they received from its columns.

It is *sound selling strategy* to take advantage of this close reader-interest — to associate your advertising with the business and financial news these men feel they must have. And dominant space to influence them effectively, costs relatively little.

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Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —

"The daily business and financial newspaper of the Central West"

National League Race Commands Attention—Harlow on Spot With Harvard Team

Giant-Cub Race for Flag Holds Baseball Spotlight

By Edwin Ramill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Red Sox concentrate on staying in the first division of the American League, and the Bees struggle to gain a similar position in the National, most of the nation-wide interest in major league baseball was centered today on the sensational battle between the Giants and Cubs for the senior circuit pennant.

Although handicapped by injuries, the Yankees will coast to another championship in the American. Sporting a lead of 10 games over the Tigers, the champs are certain to take part in this year's World Series, which will probably open in Yankee Stadium on Wednesday, Oct. 6. But who will occupy the opposite dugout on opening day of the annual fall classic, is still a matter of opinion.

Giants in West

Clinging to a slender 1½-game lead, the Giants tomorrow open their final western invasion of the season, an invasion that will definitely settle their fate in this historic duel with the Cubs. Opening in Pittsburgh, the Terrymen move to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago before returning to the Polo Grounds Sept. 25. Three games are booked at Wrigley Field, Chicago, and success or failure for either club may lie in this series.

The schedule, which plays such an important role in the championship race at this stage of the campaign favors the Cubs. They play a majority of their remaining 21 contests at Wrigley Field, where, history proves, they are effective regardless of the opposition. At the same time, the Giants must face a one-sided portion of their 24 games on rival diamonds, and during the final week, are called upon to play eight games in four days with the Bees and Dodgers. After touring the West, critics wonder who Bill Terry will use for pitchers through that four-day stretch.

However, the Giants base their optimism on the fact that they are heading West with a lead of a game and a half, which is on the losing side of the ledger. In other words, the Cubs have dropped three more decisions than the Terrymen, and regardless of the schedule, they cannot win what is already lost. Also, the Giants have been a good road club all season.

Hubbell and Ott

On this tour of the West, Terry places—as he did last season—the heaviest burden on Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott, the former to hold his pitching staff and the latter to furnish the power. And there lurks a suspicion that the aforementioned gentlemen are capable of coming through in their assignments.

So much for the National League flag situation. The Bees, as they rode toward Chicago and the start of their road trip, were only four games away from the fourth-place Cardinals, who have slipped considerably in the most recent two weeks. A road tour such as they enjoyed earlier in the year, when they came out of the West with five victories in eight starts, would probably bring the Bees home in the first division.

But regardless of their finish, the Bees will be several games better at the close of the current race than they were when the curtain rolled down in 1936. Their '36 record was 71 won and 83 lost. At the moment they own 66 victories and 67 defeats. Not only do they need just five triumphs to match last season's pace, but there exists a strong possibility that they will close with a percentage of .500 or better.

Turner Wins 17th

Yesterday, the Bees gave the Giants a good battle in a double-header witnessed by 33,275 paying Beehive customers, Lanky Cliff Melton silenced the locals with five hits in the opener, beating Lou Fette, but the B's won the second game, 6 to 4, through the excellent relief pitching of Milburn Shoffner. Jim Turner was credited with the victory, his seventeenth, but Shoffner's scoreless rescue effort stole the show.

The Red Sox open a home stand against the West on Wednesday only one half game in front of the fifth-place Cleveland Indians. The local American Leaguers have the advantage of the schedule during the remaining games, however. Yesterday, they scored eight runs in the ninth inning to beat the Athletics in Philadelphia, 13 to 6. It was their fourth straight victory, including the two in Yankee Stadium and the opener in Phillie.

The White Sox open the western vasion with a single on Wednesday, to be followed by the Indians who play singles Friday and Saturday.

Olympic Group Not to Sanction Post Track Meets

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The executive committee of the American Olympic Association, the august body that ran the 1936 Olympic representation of the United States, closed its term as a governing body by taking action against many of the abuses and misunderstandings that arose in the 1936 games.

Meeting for the last time before it is dissolved at the association meeting at Washington, Nov. 17, the group last night approved a recommendation to bar United States athletes from all post-Olympic competition except the British Empire games, described by the committee as a "well-established features of international sport."

A special committee headed by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft presented this and 161 other recommendations to the executive group. The report of the committee also recommended that no alternates for the boxing and wrestling squads be sent to future games and that hereafter the first four finishers in the 100-meters and the first four in the 400-meters make up the 1600-meter team.

The three recommendations were the most important of a long list approved, for they touched on subjects which aroused controversy at the games last year in Berlin. Jesse Owens, triple winner at Berlin, was suspended by the A. A. U. for refusing to appear in a post-Olympic meet. Two Jewish sprinters, Sam Stoller of Michigan and Marty Glickman of Syracuse, were left off the sprint relay team, although it was pointed out last night they had not done as well in the final trials as the four named—Owens, Ralph Metcalfe of Marquette, Foy Draper and Frank Wykoff.

Two members of the United States boxing team, Howell King, Negro welterweight, and Joe Church, featherweight alternate, were sent home early in the games as being "too homesick for further use."

The post-Olympic meets were barred by the committee, which said it felt that athletes, after the long training grind for the Olympics, were too tired to do justice to the meets in foreign countries.

The committee also recommended that women's track and field squads be greatly curtailed, one assistant manager instead of three be carried for men's track and field, the United States stay out of Olympic hockey competition until the rules were altered to permit only strictly amateur teams, and that a special committee be formed for water polo.

A new executive committee to direct American participation in the Japanese Olympic Games in 1940 will be elected at the association meeting at Washington. It is expected that many members of the group which had its last meeting last night will be re-elected.

Tufts Gridsters Begin Practice In Cousens Gym

A driving northeast rain today prevented Tufts' football squad from reporting out of doors at the Medford Oval for its first pre-season practice of the season, but Coach Lew Manly herded the group into the cage of the Cousens gymnasium and put the boys through light limbering-up drills.

With versatile Roger Keith gone by the route of graduation, Coach Manly's big problem will be to find a kicker and passer able to replace the Whitman star.

From a quick glance over this year's roster, Tufts appears to be well fortified both in the line and in the backfield. Last year Manly was faced with a dearth of tackle material, but this season, with Capt. Harold Zimman ready to resume his stellar play at this post and several of last year's freshman team available, the tackle position seems fairly well taken care of.

The backfield has a group of veterans including Louis Abdu, Carl Blanchard, Bennie Collier, Italo Silvestri, and James Weldon. Augmenting the veterans are several members of last year's freshman team. They include Dave Drummond, Salvatore De Carlo, Alexander Budzynkiewicz, and Norman Pare.

The end and guard positions also appear strong. The center problem looks bothersome at present, with only three candidates reporting. Michael Rossman is the only veteran, while Bruce Russell and Alfred Della Paolera are up from last season's freshmen. However, Manly may convert some other lineman to this post if he finds it necessary.

With Northeastern and Boston University swinging into the start of their second week today, and Boston College beginning its third, only Harvard of the local elevens has yet to start preliminary training. The Crimson squad is scheduled to start Wednesday.

Boston College and Northeastern will raise the local gridiron curtain on Saturday, Sept. 25, when the Huskies visit the Eagles at the Heights. The Terriers open the following week along with Harvard and Tufts.

Budge Saved U. S. Net Dignity



Wide World

J. Donald Budge (Left), Holcombe Ward and Gottfried von Cramm

Budge on Saturday Climaxed as Successful a Tennis Campaign as Ever Has Been Waged by Any Man by Adding the National Singles Championship to the Laurels He Won at Wimbledon and in the Davis Cup Arena. He Defeated Von Cramm, 6—1, 7—9, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1



Anita Lizana of Chile

Surprised the Crowd by Winning United States Crown. She Defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 6—4, 6—3

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Outstanding Tennis Ace

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The only outstanding lawn tennis player on the sports horizon today is one red-headed young Californian. J. Donald Budge of Oakland, stands out so far ahead of his surrounding players that he might be classified as the sun of the firmament, with a few more stars who are capable of being visible as faint stars in the sky, even in the presence of the main luminary.

Hundreds of reasons might be given for his utter supremacy. But to this observer, there are two outstanding features of his play that far transcend all others. First and foremost, he is always able to lift his mental attitude. There are times when he seems to lack the fighting quality, when he seems to be taking an indifferent attitude toward what may be regarded as his immediate job, the winning of the next point, game or even set. But just wait a moment, and a change will seem to come over him. The lack of initiative disappears, and soon his immediate opponent feels that try as he may, he is against a difficult proposition. Budge is on the rise once more, and even if he knows that the battle is not yet won, he is confident, and he makes every one concerned as an official, expert or fan, confident, that the battle is coming his way.

"Lack of Style"

Second, and only second to this attitude, is his ability to make his play adaptable. No two players have the same method or style of play, and what seems brilliantly effective against one, is no good at all against another. But if Budge finds that an opponent who is notoriously effective or weak in any kind of stroking, is still suffering from the weakness, or has been able to overcome it for the occasion, or has weakened as to his outstanding feature, his own game shifts at once. And the ability to do this is really the completest proof that he is the outstanding player. There are many players who have great styles, with William T. Tilden 2d, as probably the outstanding leader in this respect, but the perfect style is the lack of style, and that is just what Budge possesses. If you ask a dozen people who have watched him during the past week, what was the outstanding feature of his play, the chances are that you will get nearly as many different answers. Budge is just Budge, and that is the real criterion of his play.

Budge has no outstanding service, such as was the feature of the play of Maurice McLaughlin, Bill Tilden, and H. Ellsworth Vines in the height of their careers. The arc of the speed of his first ball varies from the "bullet" drive of these stars to what is close to a mere pat-ball service. Yet an examination of the number of times the ball never comes back to him for play is astounding in its high percentage. In his match with Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, in the final of the national singles on Saturday, Budge lost only three of his 20 service games, and in practically every one of these, including those lost, aces and nets and outs off service were listed. This is because it is always in the right place to catch the other player out of position and likely to make an error. That is another part of his play that means hard study on his part, and it is study that makes a champion.

Better Record

Budge came to his final battle with a better record by far than his opponent, but records do not settle championships, and he had to show every bit of the stuff which he had utilized only occasionally against his earlier opponents. He did not lose a single set in his five earlier rounds, and was not carried to extra games, the best record against him being the four games scored by Joseph R. Hunt, the National junior champion, a friend of the champion, in the final set of their match, which was generally regarded as a delicate compliment to his younger fellow Californian. Even against Parker, in the semifinal, Budge did not exert himself, winning as he pleased.

The German ace, on the other hand, was in difficulties time and again in his earlier rounds, losing six sets out of 21, in the same number of rounds as Budge, while four of those he won were carried to extra games. Only the weakening of Bryan M. Grant Jr. and Robert L. Riggs in the later sets of their matches against Von Cramm, combined with the ability of the latter to steady and exert his full skill at crucial moments, enabled him to get to the finals at all. Both really outplayed him most of the time, scoring freely on his backhand, and outplacing him through the earlier sets. But they could not keep up the pace, and this finally settled the issue.

But when the German really reached the final, most of the tendencies which had marred his game completely disappeared. His backhand stood up well against the hammering shots of Budge, and his other supposed weaknesses were momentarily absent. But he found, as Yamagishi had put it after his match against Joseph Hunt, "His game was too fast for me," and though he fought nobly, it was all no use.

New Woman Star

While Anita Lizana is not yet the absolutely outstanding player in the women's world of the game, like Budge is among the men, her play in the championships at Forest Hills stamps her as at least among the greatest players of the game, with the prospect that another year or two may see her at the very top. Her defeat by Mme. Rene Mathieu in the quarterfinals at Wimbledon, and the fact that she has yet to defeat Dorothy Round of Great Britain, who won the All-England singles, tells against her standing.

But her play against the pick of the players who congregated at Forest Hills, culminating with her straight-set victory over the Polish champion, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, on Saturday, in which she clearly excelled her at every point, including mental vigor, places her close to the top. Her all-round game simply swamped such players as Virginia Rice Johnson, Carolin Babcock, Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, and Dorothy Bundy, not to speak of her final opponent, and she did not lose a set to any of them, her game score in six rounds, being 72 to 28.

It is her infectious gaiety that creates much of the enthusiasm which she causes. She is like a dancer whose performance seems to be more enjoyable to herself than to anyone else, no matter how much the other may rejoice to see it.

But behind this volatile quality, it is quite evident, there is a cool head, and a repertoire of strokes that match the best that any player possesses. Forehand and backhand, drive, volley and lob, all are present, and are utilized with definite skill. She was a little slow in hitting her stride against the Polish player, who exerted her full skill to draw almost even in the first set, but the Chilena came back in time, and then galloped off with the second set with the utmost ease.

There is a report current that she will shortly settle permanently in England, just as Elizabeth Ryan identified herself with France, and if so, will be a Wightman Cup player for her adopted country. If so, Great Britain can count on at least one victory in that series, for many years to come, as no player since the pigtailed Helen Wills made her first essay at court supremacy, has shown more in her first American championship than the new title-holder.

Budge Wins Exhibition

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (AP)—J. Donald Budge, the acknowledged world's champion amateur tennis player, eased through a 10—8, 6—3 exhibition match victory over his Davis Cup doubles partner, Gene Mako, here yesterday. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland defeated Gracyn Wheeler of California, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1, and paired with Mako in doubles to win from Budge and Miss Wheeler, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4. The four are bound for Los Angeles to play in the Pacific Southwest championships.

Shute and McSpaden Win

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 13 (AP)—Denny Shute, Boston, national P. G. A. king, and Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., in their second exhibition invasion of Maine this year, took a 3-and-2 victory from Ernie Newnham and Joe Pino, Portland pros, over the municipal course yesterday.

Crimson Should Produce Major Football Win

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only two days more of impatient waiting and Dick Harlow will go into action with the Harvard football situation. In accordance with the President's Agreement, the Big Three—Harvard, Yale and Princeton—begin football practice Sept. 15.

Harlow is definitely on the spot, so to speak. This fall inaugurates his third season as head coach at Harvard. He was not called upon to set the world afire his first year—and he did not. His second year found progress retarded by ineligibles and injuries; but he still managed to startle experts by tying Princeton, 14-14, and by scoring two touchdowns against Navy and Yale.

Now the football experts and Crimson alumni expect Harlow to produce his first major victory for Harvard. And unless something unforseen crops out to hinder his work, Dick Harlow will produce a major victory or two. For the first time the Crimson is comfortable to the extent of at least two deep for every position.

Good Ends

Briefly Harvard will have good ends, the tackle situation will be as good or better than last year, and the guards need cause little concern. The backfield will have average kicking, a good pass combination, better blocking and a sophomore back, Torbert MacDonald, who might provide the brilliancy to "lift" the entire team.

That resume leaves work to be done at center and some concern about pass defense. Harvard has been improving rapidly on attack and this year the Crimson should show something. In two years Harlow has grounded all players in fundamentals, his system is known to the players, little time will be lost in equipping the team with plays.

Almost as soon as they report the squad will be reduced to business proportions. With that reduction no time will be lost to weld a team of the best 11 men with immediate replacements. Here is where the difference between last year and this year will show. The offense should pick up from where it left off and that means trouble for some team. No players graduated who were indispensable to the offense.

The schedule is no more difficult than last year and four of the major opponents may not be so strong. Navy is assimilating a new system, Dartmouth, Yale and Princeton lost important veterans and it must remain a matter of conjecture regarding replacing them.

On Navy Game

Much of the Harvard success this season will depend upon the Navy game at Baltimore, Oct. 16. If the Crimson beats Navy the demand for tickets to the Dartmouth, Army and Yale games in the Stadium will be terrific and the team should respond to its first major victory with wild enthusiasm.

No stretch of imagination can picture Harvard as the leading team of the East this year. Even if Dick Harlow were the great coach Frank Ryan, Harvard publicity man, thinks he is, he could not produce that much with the material at hand this year. The fact remains that Dick has lifted Harvard football from the doldrums to respectful consideration and this year may see a long step toward higher rating in the win and lose statistical columns.

Each year since Harlow came to Cambridge the interest in Harvard football has increased. Now the Crimson alumni look for dividends and we believe Dick Harlow is in the position and ready to declare.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Don Budge whips Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, 6—1, 7—9, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1, before 14,000 to win the United States national singles title; Anita Lizana, Chile, conquers Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, 6—4, 6—2, in first all-foreign women's final; Cedric A. Major downs Dr. Heinrich Kleinschroth, 6—3, 6—2, in veterans' championship final.

PHILADELPHIA—Barbara Winslow, Hollywood, Calif., wins national girls' championship, beating Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, 9—7, 7—9, 6—1.

TORONTO—Harry Cooper wins Canadian open with 285 for 72 holes, closing with 72—74 on stormy day.

WESTBURY, N. Y.—San Jose team of Argentina whips Aurora four 14-8, and Old Westbury routs Aknusti, 16-3, in opening games of national open polo championship.

CHICAGO—Ralph Flanagan retains national A. A. U. 800-yard swim crown for third title of meet; Peter Fick again wins 100 meters; Paul Wolf takes 300-meter individual medley; Al Patnik captures springboard dive; Elbert Root wins platform dive.

OSAKA, Japan—Touring United States track and field team wins 98 to 79 over Japanese team in two-day meet; Allan Tomlich wins 110-meter high hurdles in 14.3s.; John Woodruff does 48.6 s. in 400 meters, Floyd Lochner runs 3000-meter steeplechase in 9:29.8 and Bill Sefton pole vaults 4.35 meters (14 ft. 2 15-16 in.) for new Japan vs. Internation meet records.

CHICAGO—Kodak Park, Rochester, defending champion, defeats Chicago 4—2 and Buffalo 5—0 in first games of national softball championship.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—W. M. Davis, Odessa, Del., wins Westy Hogan amateur championship trapshoot with perfect score of 100.

DAYTON, Ohio—Weirton (W. Va.) eliminated Cleveland, 1936 champion, 5—1, in first round of national amateur baseball tourney.

PHILADELPHIA—Paul Sawyer wins Lipton trophy amateur outboard motorboat race; Fred Jacoby Jr. takes eastern pro titles in three classes.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	43	.672
Detroit	79	54	.594
Chicago	76	59	.563
Boston	71	60	.542
Cleveland	71	61	.538
Washington	63	70	.474
Philadelphia	42	88	.323
St. Louis	39	94	.293

Results Sept. 11

Detroit 9, Chicago 5.
Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 3.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
New York 6, Washington 4.

Results Sept. 12

Washington 2, New York 1.
New York 2, Washington 1.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 1.
Boston 13, Philadelphia 8.
Detroit 4, Chicago 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	51	.608
Chicago	79	54	.594
Pittsburgh	71	62	.534
St. Louis	70	63	.526
Boston	66	67	.496
Brooklyn	57	74	.435
Philadelphia	54	78	.409
Cincinnati	51	78	.395

Results Sept. 11

Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 4.
New York at Boston, postponed.

Results Sept. 12

New York 3, Boston 1.
Boston 6, New York 4.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 3 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 18, St. Louis 7.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 8.

Dick Durrance Makes Clean Sweep in Skiing

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 13 (AP)—Dick Durrance, Dartmouth's Olympic skier, made a clean sweep of the jumping, downhill and slalom contests for his touring American team in four meets in New Zealand, it was learned over the week end by the Dartmouth Outing Club. Durrance and Steve Bradley, another Dartmouth skier, are now competing in Australia.

The two other members of the U. S. team that accepted the invitations of the New Zealand and Australian Skiing Associations were unable to compete because of injuries. Jim Laughlin of Harvard was put out of competition when he crashed into rocks and Dave Bradley of Dartmouth was in an automobile accident shortly after the team arrived in New Zealand.

Guibord and Stitt Win

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13 (AP)—The veteran Connecticut doubles team of H. Holbrook Hyde of Hartford and John R. Gow of Simsbury, winners of numerous New England championships, were unexpectedly defeated yesterday in the final round of the Pittsfield Country Club's annual tennis tournament by Paul Guibord of Melrose, former Dartmouth captain, and Albert Stitt of Brookline. The scores were 4—6, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3. Albert Horton of Providence, R. I., former Williams captain, downed Guibord in the singles final, 6—4, 8—6, 6—1.

Concord (N. H.) Nines in Final

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13 (AP)—Two Concord nines gained the final round of the New Hampshire Amature Baseball Association's championship tournament yesterday, turning back opponents from Manchester in semifinal round struggles. State Hospital defeated the Manchester Rosies 8 to 3, as the losers committed 14 errors, a tournament record; while the Page Belting Company conquered Queen City Club, 3 to 1.

Redskins Release Four

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Washington Redskins professional football team has announced the sale of four players to the Cleveland Rams. They were: Pug Rentner, halfback; Sam Busich, end; and two rookies, Dominic Cara, end, and Bugs Hall, guard.

And Talking of... Certain Athletes

By R. Medford Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sport, Speed, Sense and Discipline

PATTERDALE, Westmorland—In the sports field here—a produce-little meadow playground recently purchased with £780, publicly subscribed for the perpetual benefit of the 800 inhabitants of this village at one extremity of lovely Lake Ullswater—I met one of the fittest and most impressive athletes it has ever been my lot to see. He was all whipcord and wisdom, speed and sinew, with a wonderful sense of timing and a keen, steady eye.

"Well done, old chap," I said, by way of striking up acquaintance. But he made no reply. He was panting after his exertions. And anyway his tongue was lolling out too far to permit of conversation. So he just wagged his tail in the friendliest way and looked up with his pest-brown eyes, as much as to say, "Thanks, buddy."

Watched His Rivals

The competition in which he had figured so capably was still in progress, and my friend, therefore, had no further time to devote to idle chatter. He was leaning sideways, at an angle of some 45 degrees from the perpendicular, in order to see past my non-too-slender legs, and was fairly quivering with suppressed excitement, as he watched the progress of one of his rivals in the field.

This rival, I may say, was doing particularly well. And this is what he was doing. He was, with the aid of a mere man, known as "master," gathering together five fractious sheep, persuading them along a marked-out course that they were not in the least disposed to follow, driving them out into the hilly country through a narrow gateway, turning them around, bringing them back into the arena and, to the accompaniment of loud applause from an admiring and highly critical audience, coaxing them, against all their instincts, into a wooden pen, six feet square. Even then he was not through. The sheep were released and the competitor had to single out one from the other four and keep it separate long enough to satisfy the judges.

This was, indeed, a tricky finale to a highly athletic performance, for the animal selected for the purpose (and defined by a white ribbon tied round its neck) displayed qualities of sociability that could be accounted exceptional even among folk so notoriously fond of their friends' company as are sheep.

Precious seconds were ticking by. Would the judge's whistle sound, to indicate that the time limit of nine minutes for the entire test had expired? Yes. No. Yes. No. Shrillllllll!

"Hard luck, sir! Hard luck!" You could see my friend thinking that to himself, just as you and I might say it (in a relieved sort of way) if we saw a promising opponent of ours thwarted by ill fortune in a difficult athletic feat.

A difficult athletic feat, let me add, is a description that does scant justice to what a sheep-dog (for I see that I can keep my new friend's profession a secret no longer) is called upon to do in the course of trials like those staged here each year on "Dog Day in Patterdale."

Rounding up sheep and putting them through their paces is all in the day's work with a sheep-dog, of course; but there is also a highly organized competitive aspect to this utilitarian function, and it is with this angle of it, the sport of shepherding, as it were, that we are concerned here on the Sports Page today.

International Competition

The topmost pinnacle of competition, as in football, is an "international" tournament. Contested by teams from England, Scotland and Wales. Cardiff (Wales) is the place selected this year for the event—a three-day meeting for single dogs and pairs, Sept. 15, 16 and 17—and the representative teams engaged are composed of the occupants of leading places in the annual national championships, decided previously. The national championships bring together the stars of the local trials held in various parts of Britain where professional shepherds are at work.

There are some very keen people connected with the promotion of sheep-dog trials, and one of the best known among them is a Patterdale man, J. V. Allen, president of the English National Association, honorary secretary of the Ullswater Trials here, and a judge much in demand. I heard a great deal about him from an enthusiastic member of the "Dog Day at Patterdale" committee, F. Rogers, who so kindly motored me back over Kirkstone Pass to my temporary cottage home at Grasmere, the village associated for all time with the poet, William Wordsworth. It was a glorious August evening and, in the changing lights of the setting sun, the lakes and fells had a beauty beyond the power of words to describe.

Mr. Rogers, the schoolmaster at Patterdale, had put me wise about the technique of sheep-dog trials as the events of the day proceeded.

"The test," he explained at the outset, "is divided into four parts—gathering, driving, penning and 'shedding.' The judges decide on a 'possible' award of points—usually 100—and make deductions for mistakes, taking into consideration all the circumstances that have led to each error. The element of chance is thrown into the competition by the fact that a fresh batch of five sheep is used for each dog. Obviously, some batches may be frisky and difficult, others relatively quiet and philosophic."

The most important single factor is time. Each dog had to "gather" its sheep (i. e. collect them from one corner of the field and get them moving) guide them between two hurdles, then between two posts, and out of the field through the gateway—all in four minutes. Exceeding that time spelt disqualification. Five minutes were then left for all the rest of the business.

To anyone who has never seen the dogs at work in this way before, their sagacity, speed and subtlety, are simply astounding. One moment they are creeping slowly, step by cautious step, the next they are "going by," galloping "flat out" in a wide circle to head off a trouble-maker. Again they crouch, still as statues, to let the sheep calm down. All to the accompaniment of a whistle obligato by "master."

Excitement in the flock is a thing to be avoided at all costs. The sheep must be kept moving—but only gently, so that they will not dash away, spread and generally become obstreperous.

A good sheep-dog is worth quite a sum of money—I heard of one being sold for a figure approaching £300—but getting rid of a favorite dog is something that a shepherd just hates to do. You can well imagine that when you think of the hours he has devoted to training it, teaching it to obey immediately his varied whistle, his voice, or his gesticulations with arm or stick. Those are the only aids the man is allowed to give his dog in a trial.

Wonderful Exhibition

It is a wonderful exhibition of teamwork to see a man like Joe Relph of Threlkeld directing, say, "Roy" or "Moss" from a distance. Dogs of his expert training are to be found today, so Mr. Rogers told me, in places as far afield as Manchuria, Chile, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

Sheep-dogs (which may be any type of dog, rough-haired, smooth-haired, plain or colored) are dogs with special instinct, a natural aptitude, for the game. And when they first show this, the shepherds school them assiduously. I heard of one man who accomplished all the early intensive training of his dogs in his cottage kitchen.

Days and days of patience and kindness are rewarded by the dog's developing the remarkable skill, of which I have (within the limits of a townsman's ignorance) attempted humbly to present,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says



Drawn by John A. May

"A pen picture."

Cardinals Upset Packers in Debut Of Pro Football

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The National Football League produced an action-filled week for expectant football fans in its first full week of play, with Brooklyn and Pittsburgh in the East and Detroit and the Chicago Cardinals in the West vying for attention as early season leaders.

Most startling result of the week was the 14-7 victory registered by the Cardinals over the champion Green Bay Packers yesterday at Greenbay. A crowd of 10,000 turned out to watch the Packers begin the defense of their title.

The Brooklyn Dodgers opened their season auspicously by beating the Philadelphia Eagles 13 to 7 Friday night at Philadelphia. It was the Eagles' second defeat as they lost to Pittsburgh, 27-14, a week ago in the league's opening game. The Dodgers employed a well conceived passing attack to win.

The Detroit Lions crushed the Cleveland Rams, 28-0, in the Ram's league debut Friday night, as the Lions took advantage of every Cleveland mistake to score four times. Ernie Caddel's 27-yard scoring dash for the last Lion touchdown was the high spot of the game.

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	PCT.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000	27	14
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000	13	7
New York	0	0	.000	0	0
Washington	0	0	.000	0	0
Philadelphia	0	2	.000	21	40

Western Division

Detroit	1	0	1.000	28	0
Chicago Cards	1	0	1.000	14	7
Chicago Bears	0	0	.000	0	0
Cleveland	0	1	.000	0	28
Green Bay	0	1	.000	7	14

Games This Week

Friday (night) New York at Washington; Cleveland at Philadelphia; Sunday, Bears at Green Bay; Cardinals at Detroit; Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE 570 CONGRESS STREET
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
Daniel Webster Highway, near Second St.

Lunches and Dinners
HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Streets Phone 5644
Daniel Webster Highway
MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.

Nardini's
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Since 1895

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

Amusements
BOSTON
Held Over—2nd Week!
SONJA HENIE · TYRONE POWER
Thin Ice
—PLUS 2ND FEATURE—
"ANNAPOLIS SALUTE"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
Evgs. 50c to $2.75 Pop.Mat Thurs.
Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.20 50c to $1.65

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
FIRST HIT—NEW MOVIE SEASON
Broadway Melody of 1938
Robt. Taylor — Eleanor Powell
Also "SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE"

Business and Industry

Government Eases Its Policy Against Inflationary Factors

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Decline for Week Due to Labor Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel production in the United States during the past week declined due to the Labor Day shutdown of various producers, the rate for the week being 72 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

However, continues the report, operations were resumed to an extent that carried the rate to about 78 per cent for the latter part of the period. For the week operations at Pittsburgh declined 14 points to 69 per cent, Chicago 13 points to 73, Eastern Pennsylvania 0.5 point to 64.5, Youngstown 8 to 65, Cleveland 16 to 62, Buffalo 7 to 79, New England 5 to 65 and Wheeling 15 to 76. Detroit gained 5 points to 100 per cent. Rates were unchanged at Birmingham, 91, Cincinnati, 89, and St. Louis, 77.

Unsettling Factors

"European and Oriental threats of war have an unsettling effect and the political situation as it touches industry is none too reassuring," says the report. "Buying in heavier steel products is definitely light, railroads deferring decisions until rates and wages have been settled. Building is slack and aproaching colder weather. The expected outpouring of specifications for automotive use is somewhat delayed, though some business for this purpose is being placed. On the other hand some increase in buying is noted, especially in sheets and bars, largely attributable to auto requirements.

"Producers are far from being hard pressed to continue operations at a satisfactory rate. In sheets backlogs are still extensive, deliveries in some cases being as far deferred as ten weeks, though other mills can do better. Tin plate demands are strong and production is at the highest point. Demand for semifinished steel is lively and wire products are increasingly active.

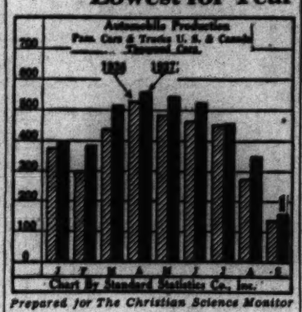
"For the first time in 20 years iron and steel exports, excluding scrap, in July approached the monthly average of shipments during 1917. These exports in July were 461,391 gross tons, 50.6 per cent higher than in July, 1936. Pig iron was the largest item exported, except scrap, totaling 168,538 tons, largest for this year. Scrap exports were 428,047 tons, slightly under those of June. For seven months scrap exports have been 2,600,707 tons, the highest level ever attained, more than double the like period of 1936. In the same period 474,389 tons of pig iron were exported.

Auto Output

"Automotive production made only a slight drop last week, completing 59,017 units, compared with 64,200 the previous week. Chrysler made the heaviest drop from 5800 to 2100, General Motors from 26,600 to 23,096. Ford remained steadily at 26,000 and the other producers mare a gain from 5800 to 7821. Some of the latter are in production on new models."

Although shipments of finished steel by the United States Steel Corp in August, at 1,107,858 tons, fell below those of July they were well above August last year and the best for that month since 1929. For eight months the total is 9,908,884 tons, compared with 6,905,904 for the same months in 1936.

Auto Production Lowest for Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Activity in the automobile industry will reach the year's low some time this month, and production will undoubtedly be the smallest for any month of 1937. A wide upturn in activity is in prospect for the closing months of the year, however, and fourth quarter output is expected to be at least as great as in 1936.

Steel Companies' Pay Rolls Up 46 P. C.; Employment 23 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The monthly report on shipments of the United States Steel Corporation, showing heavy increases for August and the first eight months of 1937 over the corresponding periods of 1936, called the business world's attention to a survey by the American Iron & Steel Institute which set forth favorable conditions in the first six months for the entire industry.

The Steel Corporation's August shipments of finished products, as already reported, were 1,107,858 tons, 78,894 tons lower than July but 184,155 tons above August, 1936. This was the highest for that month since 1929, when shipments were 1,360,523 tons.

Shipments for the first eight months were 9,908,884 tons, an increase of 43 per cent over the same eight months of last year.

The institute's survey showed aggregate earnings of $159,054,209 in iron and steel producing companies, representing an average return of the first six months for 100 reporting iron and steel producing companies, representing an average return of 4.17 per cent on investment. The rate of operations for the 100 companies was 85 per cent of capacity, and shipments, including pig iron, amounted to 23,875,422 tons.

No exact comparisons were available. However, 111 reporting companies in the first half of 1936 had earnings of $55,513,000, with an operating rate of 62.3 and a percentage of earnings on investment of 1.73.

Pay rolls of companies reporting to the institute, including those of some subsidiaries which do not produce steel or iron, totaled $580,643,012 for the first six months, and $72,813,307 was paid out in dividends. The pay roll volume was 46 per cent greater than the same period of 1936.

Employment likewise showed a substantial increase, 695,534 being employed by the 100 companies in the first six months, or 23 per cent more than the 563,473 employed by the same companies in the same period last year.

Business in Chicago Continues Irregular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chicago Business continued in a wavery mood during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The slump in the stock market made its effects felt in the wholesale world, while in the retail world the decision to delay the opening of the schools cut the usual buying for the student use.

That the wholesalers do not anticipate any long let-down is indicated in statements from traveling salesmen and other close observers of the larger distributing houses. The general prosperity of the farmer and the bumper crop are expected to be reflected in heavy buying of all lines of necessities during the balance of the year.

Utilities are still planning for wider consumer demands. One of the largest operating companies is embarked on a building program that will extend into 1940. Manufacturers are also confident that the present uncertainty will give way to another, and perhaps slightly less noticeable, spurt.

Employment still continues steady in Chicago. While relief demands appear to be increasing, the size of factory payrolls continues slightly upward.

New Auto Financing Drops Off in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Retail financing of new passenger automobiles declined in dollar volume in July to a level nearly 10 per cent below July, 1936, and 11 per cent below June of this year, according to preliminary estimates of the Department of Commerce.

The aggregate volume for the first seven months of this year was about 3 per cent below the corresponding period of 1936 and 56 per cent above the like period of 1935.

The dollar volume of new financing for July, 1937, was 9.7 per cent below July, 1936, 43.0 per cent above July, 1935, 55.2 per cent above July 1934, 132.4 per cent above July, 1933, 319.5 per cent above July, 1932, 76.7 per cent above July, 1931, 43.4 per cent above July, 1930, and 14.5 per cent below July, 1929.

These estimates on automobile financing are based upon figures reported to the Bureau of the Census by a sample group of large finance companies that have been in continuous operation since 1929. The percentages reported are based on daily average figures with each business day of the week weighted according to the relative volume of business as determined by experience in the trade.

Four Out of Five Family Incomes Rise $437 Since the Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — According to the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, four out of five middle-class families have increased their annual income an average of $437 since the depression.

The study, based on a questionnaire investigation among 25,000 policyholder families in 43 states, shows the present income of the families taking part in the survey to be $2401 annually, as compared with $1964 at the bottom of the depression, an increase of 22 per cent.

Twenty-one per cent of the heads of the reporting families stated that they had not had any increase in their earnings as times improved, while 79 per cent showed gains in annual income averaging $437 per family.

Homes are owned by 41 per cent of the families in the survey, averaging $5181 each in value; 57 per cent are mortgaged for an average amount of $2610, or approximately half their value.

Of the tenant families, 73 per cent expressed their intention of some day owning homes.

Automobiles are owned by 77 per cent. Of this group, 65 per cent bought their cars new and 35 per cent purchased used cars; 16 per cent intend to buy new cars within the next 12 months.

The average amount of life insurance carried is $7406 per family. Savings are being laid aside in one or more ways by 59 per cent of the families; 38 per cent keep a budget of income and outgo.

The average age of the heads of families reporting is 35; their families average two children each, according to the study.

Canadian Tourist Traffic Up

MONTREAL, Que.—According to Alistair Fraser, traffic vice-president of the Canadian National Railways who has returned from a trip over the lines of the Atlantic Region of the company, tourist traffic carried by the company in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island this year shows an increase of 45 per cent as compared with 1936.

Federal Reserve Eases Brakes Holding Economic Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury today eased materially the brakes they had been holding on general financial and economic expansion since early this year by "desterilizing" $300,000,000 of the gold hoard and pouring it out into the Reserve Banks.

In March, President Roosevelt expressed the feeling that prices were rising too fast and too far, that the boom was roaring along too rapidly. Ever since last December, the Treasury has been buying and salting away all the gold offered—keeping it from entering the general inflationist picture. And the governors of the Federal Reserve Board had increased to the full legal limit their reserve requirements to cut down the excess reserves of member banks.

Brake to Boom

All these movements, high-lighting financial policy during the past nine months, were definite applications of the brake to the American boom.

Now, apparently feeling that the brakes have been applied hard enough, and that the time has come to coast a little, the financial agencies of the Government adopt flexible measures to increase the reserves available to banks, and hence increase the funds available to business anxious to expand or feeling seasonal demands for expansion.

The step is described as an "easy money" policy, but the phrase is misleading since money rates had already been very low: the discount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank being at 1 per cent, a record low figure to maintain.

Instead, the move is away from what may almost be described as the "deflation" of recent months, in the direction of "inflation" once more—if by inflation is understood simply expansion.

Frees Gold

The change came in the form of acceptance by the Treasury of recommendation from the Federal Reserve Board that $300,000,000 be transferred from the inactive gold account of the Treasury to its deposit account with the reserve banks. Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve Board, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, perfected the plans in telephonic communication between Washington and the Morgenthau farm on the Hudson.

The open market committee of the Federal Reserve Board then announced: (1) The open market purchase of sufficient short-term U. S. Government securities to provide spare cash to banks to meet seasonal demands for currency withdrawals; and (2) placing the $300,000,000 gold withdrawal at the disposal of banks further to increase their available reserves.

The combined program is expected to put the banks in an appreciably easier position, and to give a spurt to autumnal industrial and business activity. The use of $300,000,000 is a mere book-keeping activity, taking the unused gold from one column and putting it into operation in another.

The objective, technically, is to keep the excess reserves of the Federal Reserve System at about the level maintained throughout the summer, which resulted in easy money. That level was between $750,000,000 and $850,000,000 of excess reserves.

Position of Reserves

Before reserve requirements were increased to the full amount permitted by law, excess reserves had stood at over $3,000,000,000. This alarming total was feared as a possible basis for a runaway inflationary market, and so the brakes were applied hard. Now, as of today, they are eased.

Extensive autumnal demands for currency were expected in connection with crop and other movements, somewhere between $400,000,000 and $600,000,000. The sterile gold sum, plus open market operations, are expected to provide this total. If further demand is evidenced, other sources can be tapped. An indirect effect will be to improve the position of government securities, which were none too strong lately. Openly market operations are directed particularly at bettering short term governmental securities.

Alternative Policy

An alternative policy would have been to lower reserve requirements, but the Federal Reserve Board considered its present tactics as more flexible.

If the operations indicate the beginning of a new curve, then they are of greatest significance. Since it is true that the braking tactics of recent months are now formally reversed, there are strong indications that a period of expansion may actually be beginning: dependent, of course, on much more fundamental factors than mere technical operations like those taken today.

Since the action came at the end of a week in which there were two stock market breaks, it was a fair interpretation that it was intended to stimulate optimism and a reverse tendency.

New York State Banks Working Out A Pension System

NEW YORK—In line with financial institutions in Illinois, New Jersey and Oregon, banks and trust companies of New York state have completed plans for a self-operated, joint pension system for their employees.

New York State Bankers Association has been working on the program for the last two years, and if the final plan meets with the approval of the organization's board of pension trustees, it is expected that parts of the system will be placed in operation as early as Jan. 1, 1938.

The proposed New York plan differs in that it is to be operated by banks themselves, while in Illinois, New Jersey and Oregon the plans provide for underwriting by insurance companies.

Joint contributions of the banks and employees, the fund will provide retirement annuities for men beginning at 65 and for women at 60. In addition, there are demise benefits and allowances for employees who are incapacitated after serving in a member bank for 10 or more years.

Raymond F. Leinen, executive vice-president of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Company of Rochester, N. Y., is chairman of the trustees selected to administer the pension funds.

Various objections to the program have been made. Generally speaking, actuaries are of the opinion that the pension system would be far more advantageous for the smaller banks than for the larger, many of which already have made provisions for employees. The smaller institutions, however, in some cases have too few employees to support a pension system of their own.

Value of Chicago Stocks Off in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the close of business for the week ended September 11, 25 representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value of $873,280,125, a decrease of $94,866,375, or 9.8 per cent, as compared with the market value of $968,146,500 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same twenty-five stocks had a market value of $989,224,375, indicating a decrease during the year of $115,944,250, or 11.72 per cent.

Fidelity Mutual's Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company reports that August, 1937, was the fourteenth consecutive month in which new paid life insurance registered a gain over the corresponding month of the previous year. Insurance now in force totals $362,373,000, a gain of $6,738,000 during the period. The net amount of insurance terminated in August was also very favorable, being but 75 per cent of the amount for August, 1936.

Chesapeake And Alleghany Corps. Plan High Appeal

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Alleghany and Chesapeake corporations have decided to appeal from an injunction issued by a Baltimore court against a proposed merger of the two chief holding units of the Van Sweringen railroad properties.

The proposal to merge was contained in a plan recently announced, which called for absorption by the Chesapeake Corporation of Alleghany. Stockholders owning considerable blocks of stock in the two corporations obtained the injunction halting further proceedings, from Judge Samuel K. Dennis on Aug. 16.

The appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals, the highest state judiciary.

Coincident with the latest action, by directors of the two corporations, taken at special meetings, it was reported that there was a possibility terms of the proposed merger might be modified to meet the objections of the dissenting stockholders, but such reports could not be confirmed.

It was pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission is in the midst of an investigatoin to determine if it has jurisdiction over the two holding companies and close observers expressed the belief that nothing definite would be undertaken until that body had completed its study.

The two holding companies are owned by Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Allan P. Kirby.

Disturbed Market Curbs Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Due partly, at least, to the general unsettlement in the security markets, the volume of new bond financing dwindled during the week ended Sept. 11 to $4,515,000 and was restricted exclusively to the tax-exempt field. This is only slightly below last week's total of $4,785,000, but it compares with an aggregate of $60,757,000 in new issues marketed during the corresponding week last year.

The new state and municipal financing reaching the market this week consisted of four individual loans, including the $3,000,000 of state building bonds of the State of Missouri. The absence of corporate borrowing, while due to some extent to the disturbed market conditions, also reflected the lack of major issues now in registration with the SEC.

Sales of Air-Conditioning Equipment Doubled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's efforts to escape summer heat have almost doubled sales of air-conditioning equipment this year, according to a summary by the Census Bureau.

Sales for the first seven months of 1937 amounted to $44,661,000 against only $25,636,000 in the same period a year ago. It was estimated that the figure might reach close to $100,000,000 for the entire year, compared with about $50,000,000 for the whole of 1936.

Missouri Pacific Reorganization Is Between 2 Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wresting control of Missouri Pacific Railroad from Alleghany Corporation is expected to be one result of a reorganization plan for "Mop" which a committee of savings banks and insurance companies, headed by John W. Stedman, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company, announces it will file with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is disclosed that the Missouri Pacific's management filing a plan of reorganization for the line in opposition to the one backed by the fiduciary institutions.

Acquisition of Missouri Pacific by Alleghany was one of the last and greatest coup effected by the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen. This acquisition so overburdened their holding company structure, however, that the Alleghany Corporation lapsed into bankruptcy. Alleghany paid about $30,000,000. It now holds 191,100 shares of preferred and 3,900 shares of common stock of the western line. The proposal of the fiduciary institutions adversely affects Alleghany Corporation security holders because all its Missouri Pacific holdings are pledged as security behind its three issues of bonds amounting to $77,000,000.

Road's Stockholders Excluded

W. Lloyd Kitchell, counsel for Mr. Stedman's committee, explains that the committee's plan would vest control of the Missouri Pacific in the present bondholders and exclude holders of the present preferred and common stocks of the road from any participation in the new company. The committee will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to declare Missouri Pacific common and preferred stocks worthless.

Except that the fiduciary institutions' plan would wipe out the present control and the management's plan would act to perpetuate it, and except for the proposals concerning default interest, "the two plans are similar in most respects," says Mr. Kitchel.

"The committee's plan," said Mr. Kitchel in a prepared statement, "vests the entire control of the new board of directors in the respent bondholders. The debtor's [managemento's] plan gives the present bondholders financial control of the new company but places the operating control in the present stockholders.

"The committee's plan excludes the present stockholders of the Missouri Pacific, both preferred and common, from any participation in the new company. The debtor's plan gives them warrants to subscribe to the common stock of the new company at $25 a share for the first seven years and at $30 for the next eight years. It will be recalled that the original plan of the committee fixed the warrant price at $62.50 a share."

Original Plan in 1936

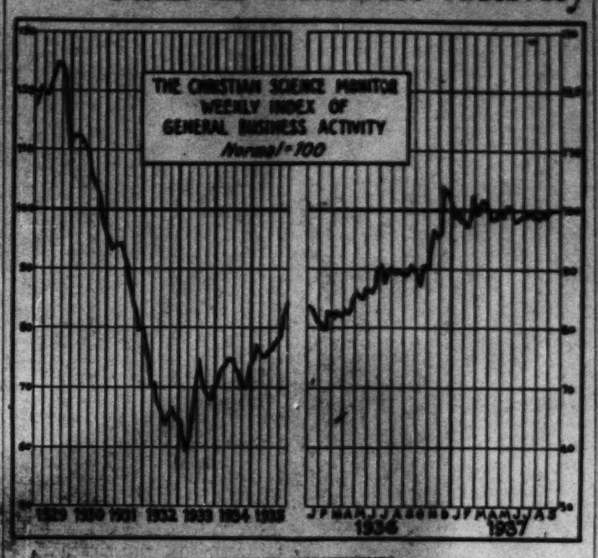
The "ogirinal" plan to which Mr. Kitchel referred was one filed by the committee in 1936. It was drafted over the opposition of the late O. P. Van Sweringen, who backed a plan filed by the management in 1935.

Mr. Kitchel disclosed also that the latest plan of the committee provides for the recognition of defaulted interest on the present senior mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific by the issuance of new securities for its full amount. The management's plan, on the other hand, recognizes defaulted interest only to the extent that it was earned after the Missouri Pacific entered bankruptcy in June, 1933, and omits provision for unearned interest.

Mr. Kitchel adds:

"It (the committee) has, when filing its plan with the Interstate Commerce Commission, stated to the commission that, if the debtor's plan be approved by the commission without substantial modification and accepted by the other classes of security holders, it will recommend to its depositors that they also accept. If the debtor's plan be not so accepted and approved, the committee will feel free to recommend its own plan."

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Gain in Business Activity



Advances in the three components of The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity lifted the index to the level of 100.1 (prel.) on Sept. 4, 1937, offsetting the loss of the previous week and maintaining the irregular sidewise movement of recent weeks. On Aug. 29 the index registered 99.3 and on Sept. 5, 1936, it was 89.1.

Electric power production again shattered all previous weekly records with a total of 2,320,982,000 kilowatt hours. Prior to a moderate decline in the previous week, output of electricity had established new high levels in both the second and third week of August. The increase in the latest figures exceeded seasonal expectations and resulted in an advance in the adjusted index.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings mounted sharply to the highest level since the first week in July. For this series the increase exceeded the allowance for a seasonal gain and the adjusted index advanced substantially.

Similarly for the third component of the index, bank debits in selected centers outside New York City, a more than seasonal gain was registered, and the adjusted index regained a little of the previous week's loss. Increases were recorded for all but two of the districts, Kansas City and San Francisco.

Steel ingot production dropped sharply last week, due in part to shutdowns over the Labor Day holiday and in part to an adjustment in operations to the light volume of new business. While a rebound in activity is expected this week and an increase in the volume of new business is looked for this month, automobile buying which has been the main hope of the early fall pick-up has not gained as rapidly as was expected.

Automobile production declined somewhat further last week but the decreases in output in plants effected by seasonal shutdowns were partially offset by gains in plants where work has been resumed, and indications are that the low point has been passed.

Both cotton and wool textile centers reported a lessening of activity, with some further curtailment. In the shoe industry activity has been quite irregular, with some factories reporting a high rate of operations while others report a slackening in orders.

Gains in retail trade were recorded with cooler weather spurring fall buying. Except for the Chicago district and the West Coast section where business has been tied up because of labor difficulties on the waterfront, increases were quite general.

Wholesale commodity prices declined for the third consecutive week as prices of farm products continued to decrease and cattle, feed and textile prices dropped sharply. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index declined to the lowest level since the first week in March.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Sept. 4 '37	Aug. 28 '37	Sept. 5 '36
Combined index	100.1	99.3	89.1
Bk debits outside NYC	94.5	94.0	84.6
Elec power prod	102.4	102.6	98.2
Misc carloadings	97.3	93.9	94.1

*Preliminary.

July Unemployment Is 2,206,000 Less Than in 1936 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of July unemployment in the United States is estimated at a total of 6,119,000, which represents practically no change from the estimate for the preceding month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Total employment in all fields of private enterprise and in permanent government agencies aggregating 46,923,000 persons in July showed a net advance over the total for June of 25,000. The number of persons employed in non-agricultural activities aggregated 35,284,000 persons during the month and was practically unchanged in relation to the total in June.

Increases in employment of 129,000 in manufacturing, 29,000 in agriculture, 13,000 in public utilities, and a few thousand in forestry and fishing and transportation were offset by decreases in employment of 88,000 in trade, distribution, and finance, 43,000 in the service industries, 18,000 in construction, and 9,000 in the extraction of minerals.

The unemployment total in July was 2,206,000 less than in the same month last year. During the 12 months, the Conference Board estimates a reabsorption of 2,798,000 persons into the nation's employed labor force. The total labor force is estimated to have increased by 592,000 persons since July, 1936, and by 4,754,000 since 1929.

Expansion Called Favorable Phase Of Import Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Ernest A. Tupper, foreign trade statistical expert in the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Department, contends that although a substantial reduction in or a complete elimination of the United States merchandise import balance by the end of the year is expected, the excess of imports over exports should be a source of gratification in view of the current international balance sheet. He points out that the United States is still a large world net creditor and that the expansion in trade represents rising prosperity.

In the first seven months of 1937, the United States had an unfavorable trade balance amounting to $115,000,000. This excess of imports over exports obtained, even though the exports were $460,000,000 greater in value than in the first seven months of 1936.

Exports Called "Striking"

United States exported domestic products valued at $1,772,000,000 in the seven months, which Mr. Tupper calls a "striking" record in view of the adverse effects of last year's drought on shipments of certain agricultural products. The value of imports for consumption reached $1,387,000,000, which was $536,000,000 greater than the imports in the first seven months of last year.

"The world is in debt to us on private long-term account, which excludes roughly $12,000,000,000 of war debts, to the extent of $12,400,000,000," he said. "We owe the world, on private long-term account, approximately $6,100,000,000. Thus we are a net creditor to the extent of about $6,300,000,000."

Reflects Prosperity Rise

Mr. Tupper pointed out that the debtors of the United States must pay part of their debts in either merchandise or services.

"Substantial and sustained improvement in domestic business activity made necessary larger imports of foreign industrial materials and thus was responsible for much of the increase in the value of imports," he continued. "The drought of 1936, with the resulting small supplies of a number of farm products, also contributed to the need for enlarged imports.

"Far more important, however, than any question of trade balance is the fact that our trade in both directions has shown great expansion. In large measure, this increase of almost exactly a billion dollars in the first seven months of 1937 is both a contribution to and reflection of the rise in domestic prosperity."

N. Y. Central Net Equals 4c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad Co. reports July net income after fixed charges of $253,505, equal to 4 cents a share on capital stock. This compared with $1,049,693 in July, 1936, or 21 cents a share.

For the seven months ended July 31 net income was $5,748,629 equal to $1.05 a share on capital stock, against $1,410,557 or 28 cents a share in first seven months last year.

Banks Make Appeal for Depositors To 'Come and Get' Unclaimed Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Unclaimed Money—Can You Help Us Find the Owners?" is the appeal made here by savings banks and trust companies whose records list thousands of accounts and millions of dollars belonging to depositors who have not appeared to claim their money.

New York State laws require the publication of all accounts of $10 or more which have shown no deposit or withdrawal activity during the preceding 15 years, and large advertisements are appearing in New York City newspapers to conform with this legislation. Printed lists run into thousands of individual names.

State Banking Department reports show that 440 financial institutions under its jurisdiction have 51,000 accounts, amounting to $5,413,790, for which claimants would be welcome. Soliciting new accounts is easy work compared to the task of locating these depositors, who apparently felt so sure of the safety of their money that they forgot all about it, bankers said.

Half of the $5,413,790 now being advertised has been unclaimed for 22 years or more and must be paid over to the New York State Controller before the end of the year unless some legal owner appears, according to William R. White, Superintendent of Banks.

"When the banking department last winter considered the advisability of requiring more effective advertising of unclaimed funds and ultimate payment into the custody of the state, members of the superintendent's staff estimated that there was about $2,860,000 of abandoned funds in banking institutions that would be turned over to the State Controller this year under the provisions of the contemplated amendment," Mr. White said.

"Of the amounts reported to the superintendent, $2,807,906 has been unclaimed for 22 years or more. The banking department estimate, therefore, will be realized or exceeded, because the abandoned funds represented by the unreported accounts of less than $10 will easily bring the actual total paid over to the State Controller up to the amount estimated by the department."

Mr. White explained, however, that the funds will not escheat to the state, for under the laws of New York, the owner or his heirs can have their property at any future time if they submit proper proof that they are legally entitled to it.

"The largest part of the advertised unclaimed funds is represented by savings bank accounts," Mr. White said.

Credit Account Paying Eases Off Seasonally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Department store credit account payments during July were lower this year than last and also lower than June, 1937, says the federal commerce department, which adds that the decrease from June this year was largely seasonal in character. The collection rates were 45.1 per cent for July and 46.4 per cent for June of this year, and 45.6 per cent for July of last year.



The sport-shirt-and-wash-slacks season is past, and men are putting away their air-cooled suits for another Summer. The return to business routine makes the impeccable tailoring and rich fabrics of the new Fall suits doubly attractive. In every issue of The Christian Science Monitor merchants are announcing their readiness to show Monitor readers the most authoritative clothing styles for 1937-38.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,600,110
1937 sal. to date 330,852,500
1936 sal. to date 330,307,051

Stocks Decline Sharply Today In An Active Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Stocks tumbled 1 to 7 points today after a brisk opening rally. There were a few losses of as much as 11 or so. Numerous issues plunged into new low territory for the past year or longer.

The forward tilt at the start was of brief duration. Offerings soon expanded, but the tape slowed. There was little come-back on the dwindling of volume and a fresh selling wave hit the list after noon putting the ticker tape 5 minutes behind.

A quiet recovery move then set in and extreme declines were reduced. The pace again quickened near the final period and much of the improvement disappeared. Transfers approximated 2,600,000 shares.

Western Union shares put a crimp in recovery forces by a brisk drop of around 5 points at the worst following publication of an unfavorable earnings statement. Coca-Cola was down about 11.

Rails Retreat

Rails were among the first to retreat after steaming up in the first few minutes. Backing away were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line and Union Pacific.

Steels exhibited short-lived strength at the rise of the curtain. The utilities were laggard throughout. Motors and rubbers lost their zest.

On the offside most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, National Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, North American, Electric Power & Light, Howe Sound, Anaconda, Kennecott, Johns-Manville, Amerada, Owens-Illinois, Westinghouse, General Electric, Texas Corp., Loew's and International Paper & Power preferred.

A show of resistance was put up by Firestone Tire, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, International Harvester, Continental Can, American Can, Zenith Radio, Eastman Kodak and Detroit Edison.

Bonds Advance

The bond market opened the week in a brighter mood today, scoring gains in the domestic corporate and U. S. Government departments on a fair volume of activity.'

Early gains in the federals ranged from 1-32d to 10-32ds of a point. In certain of the Treasuries dealings expanded sharply over the restricted volume of recent sessions.

Improvement in the corporate issues was uneven, with speculative ratings running well ahead on the early rise in the share list.

Reversal of the trend, following marked weakness of the list through most of last week, was seen in investment circles as a response to Federal Reserve Board's overnight announcement of the freeing of $300,000,000 sterilized gold and plans for open market purchase of short term U. S. Government securities.

The effect of this development, financial authorities said, was to allay recent fears a mild pinch in credit might come with the usual autumn and year-end demand for funds for trade and the marketing of crops.

Recent declines in U. S. governments and low-yield corporate bonds generally was associated with this factor. Selling had been based in part on belief money rates might harden appreciably before the end of the year.

Forenoon advances ranging from 1 to around 3 points in Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, American Type-founders convertibles, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s, Studebaker 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Rock Island general 4s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—After an early show of strength, curb stocks met heavy selling today and fell fractions to around 3 points as trading went into the final hour.

Sherwin Williams dropped around 3 points and Aluminum Co., American Syanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum and Pan American Airways fell a point or more.

Down fractions were St. Regis Paper, Sunray Oil, United Gas, Cord Sorp., American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share and American Super Power.

Countering the trend for slight fractional gains were Northern States Power "A" and Venezuela Petroleum.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Shares on the stock exchange tended a trifle lower in restricted dealings today. Trans-Atlantic issues and gilt-edge stocks were quiet but steady.

Paris—Industrial shares were resistant on the Bourse today. Banking and coal issues followed an uneven course, but at the close most of the list displayed a firm tone.

Liverpool—After early weakness wheat closed quiet and ⅝d to ⅞d lower. Cotton futures closed 6 to 8 points lower in a narrow market. Prices eased under hedging and to more favorable weather reports from the United States.

Western Union Net Off Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Western Union Telegraph Company reports for seven months ended July 31, 1937, net income of $2,204,898, equal to $2.11 a share on the outstanding stock, compared with $3,824,301, or $3.66 a share, in the corresponding period of 1936.

July gross was $8,342,377 and net $72,665, against $8,561,039 and $769,157, respectively, in July, 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56	43	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	*6	43	41	41	—1½
85	62½	Acme Steel (4)	2	72½	70	70	—3
23½	14½	Adams Exp (.30g)	46	15½	14¾	15	
38¾	22	Adams-Millis (2)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	
56	36½	Addressograph (1.40)	9	36	27	27¼	+ ¾
4¾	1½	Advance Rumely	3	2	2	2	
80½	61½	Air Reduction (1a)	19	66	63	65½	— ¾
5¾	1¾	Air-Way El Ap	13	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
15½	9½	Alaska Jun (.80a)	37	10¾	10⅜	10½	
5¾	2	Allegheny	137	2	1¾	1¾	
56½	23	Alleg pf xw	3	23½	23½	23½	Sep 10
89¾	19¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	21	19	19¾	— ⅛
50	23	Alleg pf $60 ww	2	23	23	23	Sep 10
53½	23	Alleg pr pf	2	22	20½	20½	—2¾
46¾	28	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	20	27½	26	26	—1½
27¾	13½	Allen Indust (1)	3	13½	13	13	
258½	206½	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	12	206	200	202	—9
17¼	14½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
32½	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	11	30½	19	19¼	—1
21½	12½	Allied Stores (.30a)	74	15¼	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
85	70	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	70	70	70	Sep 10
63½	58¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	43	58	53¼	54½	—1½
20¾	17½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	19	18¼	18¼	+1¼
8¼	3⅜	Amal Leather	14	4½	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
53¼	35½	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	35	35	35	—1
114½	78	Amerada (2)	31	78	71¾	72	—6
101½	78	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	79	79	79	+1
41¾	20	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	6	21½	20¼	20¾	+ ¾
80¾	47½	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	3	47	45	45	—2¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	18	97	92½	93½	+2¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	158	158	158	Sep 11
71	32	Am Car & Fdy (½g)	3	34¾	33½	33½	+ ¼
104½	63	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	63	63	63	
33¾	24½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	15	25¾	24⅝	25¾	— ⅝
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug27
113	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	104	100½	101	Sep 10
23¾	10½	Am Colortype	8	11½	10	10	— ⅛
30¾	18	Am Comi Alcohol	2	18⅝	18½	18½	
33¾	21	Am Crysti Sug (3⅝g)	13	22	20¾	20¾	—1½
13¾	5¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	19	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17	9¾	Am European	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 11
13¾	5	Am & Foreign Pow	180	5⅝	4¾	5	+ ⅛
58½	28	Am & For P 6% pf	7	37¾	35	35	—3
68½	34½	Am & For P $7 pf	27	37	35	35	+ ½
38½	13¼	Am & For P $ pf	4	14¼	13½	13½	— ⅛
21	13½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13½	— ⅛
11¼	5	Am Hide & Leather	49	8½	8	8¼	
55¾	36	Am Hide & L pf (3)	4	38	35	35	—1
52¾	40	Am Home Pr (3.60)	19	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
6¾	2⅛	Am Ice	10	4¼	4	4¼	
27¾	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	5	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
17¾	10¾	Am International	15	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
58½	32	Am Locomotive	18	34	29	31	—3½
125	92	Am Locomotive pf	3	93½	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅝
20¾	16¾	Am M & Fdy (½g)	9	17½	16⅜	17	— ¼
13¾	6½	Am M & Met (.60)	17	7½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
68¾	43	Am Metal (¾g)	30	47⅛	44	44	—2
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	107	107	107	—13¾
11	7	Am Power & Light	127	8½	7¾	8	+ ⅛
87½	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	83	80½	80½	+1¾
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	12	44¼	41⅜	41⅜	—1¾
20½	15⅞	Am Rad & St S (.60)	165	16⅞	15⅝	16	— ⅛
45¼	31½	Am Roll Mill (2)	71	35	31⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
101⅝	90	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	14	93½	89¼	90¾	— ⅛
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Sep 11
39	19½	Am Seating (¼g)	7	21¾	20	20	—1
105¾	78¾	Am Smelt & R (2½g)	85	82	77	78½	—1⅝
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	—1
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52½	51½	51½	— ⅛
73¼	38	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	39	42	39	39¾	—3¾
28½	14¾	Am Stores (1½g)	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (3)	8	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	20¾	20	20	—1
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	68	161	157	159	— ⅜
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	74½	74½	— ⅛
90⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	23	78½	76¾	76¾	— ⅜
150½	138¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	*1	136¾	136¾	136¾	Sep 9
20½	9½	Am Type Founders	43	10½	9¾	10	+ ⅛
29½	14¾	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	63	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 9
14⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	17	9½	7½	7½	— ¼
79	54⅛	Am Woolen pf (3k)	9	56	52	52	—3
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	98	13	10⅝	11½	+ ⅜
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	81	51¾	50¾	50¾	+1¼
69½	47¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	356	51⅝	47⅛	48¾	— ⅞
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	70	70	701	—10½
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	13	18½	17½	17½	— ¾
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	20	20	20	Sep 7
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1¾
111	105	Armour Del pf (7)	2	107	105	105	Sep 11
13¾		Armour Ill (.85g)	141	9¾	8¾	9¼	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	82	82	82	—4½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep 10
70½	51½	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	21	55	50¾	53	— ⅜
16¼	10¼	Arnold Const (⅞g)	11	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
17⅜	6½	Artloom	18	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24¾	13⅜	Assd Dry Goods	18	13¾	13¾	13	—1⅜
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	59	Atch T & S F (2g)	52	63⅞	56½	58½	—3½
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	2	93	92	92	—1
56½	37	Atl Coast Line	21	39	33	35	—3
29	11	Atl Gulf & W In	9	12	10	10	—1
44	17	Atl G & W In pf	2	17½	15¼	15¼	—1¾
37	23½	Atl Refining (1)	41	25¼	23¼	23⅞	— ⅝
116½	105	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	105	105	105	Sep 9
18½	13⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	20	13½	13¼	13⅜	
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	71¾	70	70	Sep 7
18¼	8	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	15	13½	12½	12¾	+ ¼
9½	4	Austin Nichols	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	72	4¾	4¼	4⅜	

—B—

11¼	3½	Baldwin Loco	122	3⅝	3½	3½	
9½	3	Baldwin Loco asd	29	3¾	3¼	3¼	
23¾	14½	Baldwin Loco ct wi	79	16¼	14¼	15	— ¾
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf	2	61	61	61	Sep 11
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	60	60	60	Sep 11
40½	17½	Balt & Ohio	144	19½	17½	18½	— ⅝
47¾	21¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	22	20¾	20¾	—1¼
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	40	40	40	—1
43¾	21¼	Barber Co (¼g)	23	22	20	20¾	—1¾
32	18	Barker Bros	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
35¼	16½	Barnsdall (1)	40	20	18	18½	—1
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	12	13½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
28¾	20¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	*3	21	19	19	—1¾
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Sep 10
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug30
15¾	10¾	Belding-Hem (1)	4	11½	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	15⅝	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	25	17	15½	16	— ¾
23¾	20	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	4	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 11
108½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	237	84¾	77	80	—2½
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	18½	18⅜	18½	
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Sep 11
69¾	50	Bigelow-San (3g)	7	45	45	45	—5
38	23	Black & Decker (1a)	*1	23½	22½	22½	+ ½
29¾	16	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	20	18¾	17	17	— ⅛
49¾	23	Boeing Airplane	75	26½	22¾	23¾	— ⅛
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	8	40½	38¼	38¼	—1½
25	20	Bond Stores (1.60)	16	20	20	20	— ½
28	21	Borden (1.60)	28	21½	20½	20¾	— ⅛
50⅝	38½	Borg-Warner (2)	65	44½	39½	42	— ¼
15¾	6½	Boston & Maine	9	6¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1¾	1⅜	1¾	+ ⅛
35⅜	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	3	29	28	28	— ⅜
23¼	13¾	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	30	14½	13	13½	— ¾
59⅞	37½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	16	40½	37	38	—1
53½	41¾	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	2	44	41	41	—3
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	4	36	35¾	36	
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	19	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
38½	12	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	12	10½	10½	—1½
53	15⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	17	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
102¼	80	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	80¾	80½	80½	+ ½
52¾	26	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	8	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
50	42½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43⅞	42½	42½	Sep 8
24½	14¼	Brunswick-Balke	6	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie	26	13¾	12⅝	13	— ⅛
14⅜	7	Budd Mfg	121	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	27	6⅝	6½	6¼	— ⅛
45¼	26	Bullard Co (1)	4	27¼	26	26	
65¼	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	25	47½	45¼	46	— ⅛
18¾	12	Burlington Mills (1)	5	13	12	12½	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.85g)	21	25	23¼	23¼	—1¼
11⅜	3½	Bush Terminal	12	4¼	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
30	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	30	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
36¼	26½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	26½	26½	26½	—1
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	40	5⅜	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
33¾	14½	Byers Co	22	15⅜	13⅝	14	—1
34⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	10	23⅞	22¼	22½	+ ¼

—C—

48¼	30¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	30¼	30⅜	30	— ⅛
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6¾	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	87	2⅞	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
20½	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	75	13⅜	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	10	26¾	24	25	— ⅛
38¼	19¼	Can Dry Ginger Ale	90	20	16½	18⅜	—1¼
17½	9¾	Canadian Pacific	49	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
61½	42	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	42	40½	40½	—1½
18½	11½	Cap Adm A (½g)	9	11⅞	10½	10⅝	—1
35⅞	26	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	3	26	24	24	8—8
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	10	6	5⅝	6	
191¾	137	Case (J I)	19	146	134	140	— ⅛
100	79	Caterpil Tract (2½g)	5	80	77½	77½	—3¾
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 11
41¼	30⅝	Celanese Corp (3¼g)	66	33½	29¼	30½	— ⅝
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Sep 8
48¼	30⅛	Celotex (.80g)	4	30½	28	28	—3
30¼	23½	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	2	30	29½	29½	
13⅜	4¾	Cent Pdy	57	5⅝	4⅝	5	
41¾	17½	Cent RR NJ	5	17	16	16	—1¾
24½	9	Cent Violeta Sug	4	10¼	9	10¼	+1¼
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	3	7¾	7	7	Sep 10
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	32	67¼	62¼	63	—3¼
33⅝	8	Certain-teed	15	10¼	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	7	46½	43½	42½	—4½
48	14½	Checker Cab	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—8¼
68⅝	42	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	56	45	42½	42½	—1
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	*1	91½	91½	91½	Sep 7
90½	54	Chi & E Ill	3	55	54	54	
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4½	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	31	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19½	6½	Chi & N W pf	4	7¼	6¼	7	+ ⅜
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	9	1¾	1½	1½	
18¾	3½	Chi Gt West pf	17	6¼	5⅜	6¼	+ ⅜
32	20	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	8	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅛
3¾	1⅜	Chi M St P & P	19	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7¾	3⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	61	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
33	17	Chi Pneu T	18	19¾	17	17	— ⅛
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	40¾	40	40	
3¾	1⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8¾	3	C B I & P 6% pf	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	3¾	C R I & P 7% pf	18	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27⅛	12	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	2	13	13	13	—1
23⅛	15⅝	Chick Cot Oil	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¼	Childs Co	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
136⅛	94	Chrysler (7g)	370	109	99½	99½	—2½
31⅝	16	City Ice & F (2)	6	16	15½	15½	— ½
10⅝	4¼	City Stores	35	5	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
48	33¼	Clark Equip (1.30g)	7	38	34½	35½	—1
48⅛	38	Clev Graph Br (1g)	6	40	38¾	37½	—1½
30⅞	20½	Cleett Peabody (1)	21	21¼	19¼	19⅝	—2¼
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	40	136	132	137	—8
88	58½	Coca-Cola A (2)	2	87	87	87	
25¾	14½	Colgate-Palm (⅞)	45	16¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅝
63¾	41	Coll & Alk (4g)	11	43¾	39	41	—1¼
51⅛	30¾	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	32	30⅝	30⅝	Sep 10
32	23⅞	Colum Br A (1.60g)	6	24¾	24	24¼	— ⅜
31½	24	Colum Br B (1.60g)	3	24	23¾	24	
20⅝	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	181	11¼	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
106	89	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	89	89	89	—3½
32½	19¾	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	30	30½	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
48⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (2½)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38½	Sep 3
125¾	107	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	109	108¼	108¼	+1¼
89¼	84¼	Comi Credit (4a)	16	86	84½	84½	— ⅝
114	97	Comi Credit pf (4½)	2	98	97½	97½	+ ½
80¾	82	Comi Invest Tr (4)	19	86	83¾	84	—1
120	100	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	2	101¾	100	100	Sep 10
21¼	11¼	Comi Solv (.60)	82	11⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅝
6¼	2	Comwith & Sou	464	3¼	2	2⅜	
46⅝	30⅝	Comwith & So pf (3)	14	46	41	41	—5
108	99¼	Conde Nast	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅝
45⅝	31½	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	7	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
19¼	12	Congress Cigar	3	13	12	12	
33¾	14	Consol Aircraft	19	15⅜	14¼	14½	— ½
18⅞	8¾	Consol Cigar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
46⅝	30⅝	Consol Edison (1½g)	87	33⅞	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
108	99⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	Sep 10
4¾	2	Consol Film	14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	Consol Film pf	6	10	9	9	— ⅛
13½	6½	Consol Laundries	9	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅜	Consol Oil (.60a)	230	13	12	12¼	— ⅛
106⅛	104	Consol Oil 5% pf (5)	3	104½	104½	104½	Sep 7
10⅝	4⅝	Consol RR Cuba	11	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¼	7⅝	Consol Coal (.80)	3	7¾	7	7	—1
51¾	33	Consol Coal pf	10	41½	41½	41½	Sep 4
93½	89½	Continen Corp pf (6½)	1	89½	89½	89½	Sep 10
25⅜	21¾	Continen Oil (1.60)	47	23¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
37¾	18½	Cont Baking A	8	19¾	18¾	18	— ¾
30¾	21¼	Cont Baking B	24	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
100	80	Cont Baking pf (6)	12	83	80	80	
90	80	Cont Can (5)	39	83	81¼	82	+1¼
49½	30	Cont Dis Fib (1¼g)	7	34½	33	33	
33¾	13	Cont Ins (1.80a)	22	34½	30½	31	—2½
37	17½	Cont Motor	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
49	26¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	61	39¼	37¼	37¾	— ½
38⅝	23½	Cont Steel (1)	17	34½	23¾	24⅛	Sep 9
71¼	54½	Corn Products (3)	9	68½	67	67¼	+ ¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	169¾	169¾	169¾	Sep 2
10¼	5¾	Coty	38	8⅝	8¾	8	— ⅛
78¼	55	Crane Co	27	41¼	38½	39	—3
81	60	Crane Co pf (7)	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	
110	100⅝	Crane Co cv pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 11
37	25	Cream of Wh (1¼g)	1	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
28⅜	13	Crosley Radio	23	14	13	13	—1
100⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Railroads Seen Entering Period Of Retrenchment

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's railroads appear to be entering a new period of retrenchment, with possible repercussions on general business.

Railroad freight traffic is failing to reach earlier anticipations, operating expenses are rising, and average earnings per ton mile are running under last year—hence the carriers are out to curb expenditures wherever possible.

Large Expenditures

A broad wave of railroad spending, the biggest of the recovery period, helped swell industrial activity last spring to booming levels, but trade this fall may have to proceed without the buoying stimulus of carrier buying. Steel companies and rail equipment builders, primary beneficiaries of rail capital expenditures, would be hardest hit by tightening of railroad purse strings, but all along the line general business would feel the effect.

Indication of the economy trend is the thinning of working forces in railroad shops. Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central's Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the Burlington, and other roads already have reduced shop personnel.

Chief among reasons for curtailment is the near-term prospect of leaner rail earnings.

All last winter equipment buying proceeded on a broad scale, and this spring while freight traffic was running 13 to 15 per cent above a year ago, replacements of rolling stock and car and locomotive repair went forward on the assumption freight would show a corresponding gain over 1936.

But traffic sagged. Lately it has been running but 4 or 5 per cent above last year. Many roads now hold present usable equipment entirely adequate to meet expected fall traffic volume, and shop work and spending are being curtailed accordingly.

Expenses Higher

And while traffic has eased below early anticipations, railroad expenses have risen. Materials and supplies are higher, and labor costs moved up a notch Aug. 1 when the carriers granted non-operating union men a 5 cents an hour pay rise. The operating unions currently are demanding a 20 per cent wage jump.

Net operating income, hit by rising expenses, also has suffered from ending of the emergency freight surcharges on Dec. 31 last, which boosted revenues a year ago.

The railroads currently have petitions for an upward revision of freight rates pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but informed circles doubt even an increase in rates would change greatly the current railroad trend toward "economies."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.95A	$4.94¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.95¼	4.94¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0357	.0356	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2297	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5502	.5501	‡
Sweden—krona	.2553	.2551	.4537
Norway—krone	.2488	.2486	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2211	.2209	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3005	.2990	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0640	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850‡	.5800‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2888	.2885	.8440
India—rupee	.3739	.3735	.6180
Java—florin	.5523	.5517	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987	.3000x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	.9996	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	97¼	100¼
Amer W W & E	5	1975	98	101
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	103⅝	104⅜
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	100⅛	102½
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	96	99
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	98¼	101¼
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	96	99
*East St. L Water	5	1942	100½	102¾
‡East St. L Water	5	1960	100¼	102¾
*Greenwich W G	5	1952	96⅞	99¾
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	94⅛	97¼
†New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	75	80
*New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	77	82
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	88¼	91¼
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	97½	100½
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	103¼	..
*Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	90⅛	93½
South Bay Cons	5	1950	70	73
Terre Haute	6	1949	103⅜	105¾
Terre Haute	5	1956	101¼	103¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	99	101
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	101½	103½
West Va Water	4	1961	97½	100⅛
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	98⅛	101
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	94	97¼
Wichita Water	6	1949	104	..

*Series A. †Series B. ‡Series D.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	1.03¼	1.04¼	1.01	1.01½	—.01¾
Dec.	1.05⅛	1.05⅛	1.02¾	1.02⅞	—.02¼
May	1.07⅛	1.08⅛	1.04⅛	1.04⅛	—.02⅛
Corn					
Sept.	1.03	1.05	1.00¼	1.02½	—.00⅞
Dec.	.63⅛	.63⅛	.62⅛	.62⅛	—.00⅛
May	.64⅛	.65¼	.64	.64¼	—.00¼
Oats					
Sept.	.31	.31¼	.30⅞	.30⅞	—.00¼
Dec.	.30¼	.30⅛	.29⅞	.29⅞	—.00⅛
Rye					
Sept.	.79¼	.80	.78	.79	—.00½
Dec.	.77⅛	.78	.75⅝	.76⅛	—.00⅞

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Sept. 10: Receipts, $35,440,672; expenditures, $23,924,733; balance, $3,001,272,758; customs receipts for the month, $11,542,656. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,033,163,491; expenditures, $1,457,106,539, including $42,494,969 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $423,943,048; gross debt, $37,212,493,682, an increase of $3,050,671 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,623,761,234, including $1,392,290,362 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	Treasury	High	Low	11:30
1	3¼s '41	105.18	105.18	105.18
1	3¼s '45-'43	105.18	105.18	105.18
3	3⅛s '46-'44	105.14	105.12	105.12
20	4s '54-'44	110.21	110.21	110.21
1	2⅞s '56-'46	100	100	100
110	3s '48-'46	103.9	103.9	103.9
9	3⅛s '49-'46	103.30	103.28	103.28
1	4⅛s '52-'47	116.21	116.21	116.21
1	2¾s '51-'48	100.4	100.4	100.4
2	2¾s '52-'49	104	104	104
128	2⅞s '53-'51-'48	97.18	97.17	97.17
106	2⅝s '54-'51	99.10	99.8	99.10
288	3s '56-'51	102.8	102.7	102.8
76	2⅞s '60-'55	100.6	100.2	100.5
14	2¾s '59-'56	99.8	99.2	99.8
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
3	3¼s '64-'44	102.8	102.8	102.8
10	3s '49-'44	101.23	101.23	101.23
	Home Owners' Loan			
8	2¾s '49-'39	100.2	100	100.2
150	2¼s '44-'42	99.24	99.20	99.20
9	3s '52-'44	101.25	101.23	101.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
14	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
7	Alleghany 5s '49	75	75	75
21	Alleghany 5s '50 st	43	40	40¼
1	Allegh & West 4s '98	95	95	95
6	Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
12	Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	96⅛	96⅛
55	Am & For P 5s 2030	73½	71	71
8	Am I G Chem 5½s '49	105	105	105
2	Am Int 5½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
45	Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
10	Am T & T 3¼s '66	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
3	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	102½	102½	102½
8	Am T & T 3¼s '61	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
32	Am T Fdr cv '50	108	107	107
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	106	106	106
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Ang C Nitra deb '67	35½	35	35
6	Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97	97
5	Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	97¾
10	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	102½	102½	102½
8	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	107½	107½	107½
9	A C Line 1st 4s '52	100	99½	99⅛
4	Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	41½	40½	40½
7	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	69½	69½	69½
17	B&O rfg 6s '95	79½	77¾	77¾
22	B&O 1st 5s '48	105½	102⅞	102⅞
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	69½	68	68
6	B & O 5s '96 F	69	68	68
68	B&O cv 4½s '60	58	55½	55½
42	B&O 4s '48	99⅜	98¾	98⅞
5	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	97	97	97
3	B&O 5s S W '50	92½	91½	91½
1	Bang & Aro cn4s'51	109	109	109
12	Beth Stl 4½s'60	103⅜	103½	103⅜
20	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95¼	95	95¼
10	Boston&Me 5s '67	69	66¼	66¼
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	65	65	65
3	Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	19½	19½	19½
5	BotConMills 6½s'34	15½	15	15
1	BotConMM 6½s '34ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
24	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	75½	74½	74½
12	Bklyn UnElst 5s '50	99	99	99
2	Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	92½	92½	92½
2	Bruns & West 4s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10	Buf R&P 4½s '57	73¾	73	73
5	Bur C R&No 5s'34	16½	16½	16½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	52	52	52
5	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	115¾	115¾
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¼	117¼	117¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
16	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	112¾	112¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1	Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Can Pac 4's '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
43	Can Pac 4s perp	95⅜	94½	94½
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	93½	93½	93½
7	Cen Foundry 5s '41	83½	83½	83½
6	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	12½	12	12½
4	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	12	12	12
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	103	103
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	88	86	86
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	46½	46	46
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	42½	42½	42½
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	39	39	39
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	76	75¾	75¾
3	Champ P&F 4¾s '50	107	107	107
1	C & O Ohio cn 5s '39	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1	C & O 3½s '96D	96	96	96
1	C & O rfg 3½s '96E	95⅝	95	95
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	44	44	44
13	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	112	112	112
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	23⅛	22	22
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	22½	20½	20½
5	Chi & Erie 5s '82	117½	117⅛	117⅛
16	Chic Gt West 4s '59	29¼	28	28
3	Chi I & L 6s '47	22½	22½	22½
119	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	18½	16¼	16¼
93	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6	5⅝	5⅝
5	Chi&NW 6½s '36	34	34	34
10	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18	18	18
7	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	32	31¾	32
139	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	11¼	10	10
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17	16¾	17
26	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	17½	16½	16½
13	Chi & NW 3½s '87	29⅛	29	29
12	CRI & P 4½s '52A	13½	13½	13½
15	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
26	C R I & P 4s '88	26	25	25
3	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	14	14	14
10	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	106	106
5	Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	101	101	101
6	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102⅝	102½	102⅝
6	Cinn G&El 3½s '66	100¾	100¼	100¾
15	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	103⅞	104⅛
1	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
22	CCC&StL 4½s '77	89	87½	87½
4	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
12	Col & So 4½s '80	56	54	54
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100½	99⅞	99⅞
7	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
1	Col Ry PwsL 4s 65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
13	Com'l Cred 3½s '51	107¼	107	107
5	Cm'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	103	103	103
5	Conn R&L4½s 51st	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
8	Con Coal Del 5s 60	61¼	60½	60½
6	Con Edis 3½s 46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Con Edis 3½s 56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12	Con Gas NY 4½s 51	105⅛	105	105
79	Con Oil 3½s 51	100⅞	100	100
6	Consum Pw 3½s 70	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
6	Consum Pow 3½s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	Container Cor 6s 46	104¼	104	104
1	Container 5s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Crane Co 3½s 51	101	101	101
6	Crown Cork 4s 50	106½	106½	106½
1	Crown Wil 6s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	uba No Ry 5½s 42	42	42	42
10	Cuba RR 7½s 46	56	55	55
3	Cuba RR 5s 52	46½	46½	46½
15	Dayton P&L 3½s 60	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝
7	D&R G 4½s 36	21	21	21
42	D&R G 4s 36	21	20	21
5	D&R G West 5s 55	11	10⅝	10⅝
18	D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	10¾	10	10
15	D&R G West 5s 78	15	14	14
1	Det Ed 4½s 61	113¼	113¼	113¼
4	Det Ed 4s 65	109	108⅞	108⅞
1	Det Ed 3½s 66	104½	104½	104½
10	Dow Chem 3s 51	101⅛	101	101
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¼	106	106¼
32	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	105	104	104
46	Erie rfg 5s '67	64⅛	62½	62½
41	Erie rfg 5s '75	64¼	62	62
5	Erie gen lien 4s '96	69	69	69
6	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	101¼	101	101
1	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	92½	92½	92½
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9½	9½	9½
15	Fla E Cst 5s '74	10	9¾	9¾
10	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	68	68	68
1	Fond J&G 4s '82fld	4	4	4
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	65½	65½	65½
23	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100⅞	100½	100½
2	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	101½	101½	101½
4	Gen Mot Acc3¼s '51	101	100¾	100¾
17	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100¼	100¼
13	Goodrich 6s '45	103½	103	103
12	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104¼	104¼
9	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117	117	117
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	106	106	106
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	101	101	101
22	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	101⅞	101½	101¾
215	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	117	112½	112½
94	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106¼	104½	104½
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90½	90½	90½
5	G Bay & W deb B	10	10	10
9	Gulf M & N 5s '50	93	92½	92½
1	Gulf St Util 4s '66	102	102	102
2	Gulf St Util 4½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	91½	91½	91½
4	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102½	102	102
12	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	40¾	39½	39½
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	64	63½	63½
12	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	26½	25½	26
7	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6	Ill Cen 4s '55	70⅛	70	70
16	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	55½	54	54
5	Ill Cen 5s '55	82	82	82
16	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	66¼	66	66
5	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Inland Stl 3¾s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	61½	61½	61½
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	61	61	61
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	19½	19½	19½
13	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	59⅞	58¼	58¼
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	57¾	57¾	57¾
26	Interlake Iron 4s '47	96½	94½	94½
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	8½	8½	8½
15	Int Gt Nor 6s '52	28	27½	27½
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	25	25	25
27	Int Hydro El 6s '44	75¼	72	72½
3	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	69	67	67
4	Int Paper 6s '55	92	91½	91½
16	Int Paper 5s '47	101½	100⅞	100⅞
19	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85⅞	85	85
16	Int T&T 4½s '52	62	62	62
11	Int T&T 5s '55	66¾	66½	66½
4	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4⅛	4	4
1	K C South 5s '50	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	K C Term 4s '60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
11	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
11	Keith B F 6s '46	97¼	96⅜	96⅜
7	Kentuck Cen 4s '87	110	110	110
12	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	92	91½	92
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	104	104	104
13	Kresge Found 4s'45	103	102¼	102¼
6	Kresge Found 3¼s '47	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
23	Lac Gas 5½s'53	63⅝	62¼	62¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s'60D	61½	61½	61½
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003	48	47¼	47¼
10	Leh Val 4s 2003	42½	42	42
2	Leh Val H'Term5s'54	95	95	95
3	Liggett & M 5s '51	120	120	120
12	Loew's 3½s '46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	99½	99½	99½
13	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82½	80	80
6	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2	Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	94	94	94
3	Manat Sug 7½s '42	55	55	55
1	Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	55	55	55
12	Manhat Ry 4s '90	32½	30⅞	32½
12	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31	29	31
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	94	94	94
5	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103⅛	103	103
6	Mead Corp 4s '45 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	109	109	109
2	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	17½	17½	17½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
15	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	65½	64	64
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	83	83	83
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	57	57	57
72	Mo Pac 5¼s '49	9⅛	8¼	8¼
10	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
46	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	31	30⅝	30¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 C ct	29	29	29
18	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	31	30⅛	30⅛
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	28	28	28
33	Mo Pac 5s '80H	31½	30	30
21	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	31	30¼	30¼
30	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13	12	12
1	Mob ¾ Oh 5s '38	24¼	23½	23½
29	Mob & O 4½s '77	24	22½	22½
6	MonWPaPbSv4½ '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
24	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	81½	81¼	81¼
2	Nassau El 4s '51	34¼	34¼	34¼
22	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	101¾	101	101
10	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
15	Nat Ry Mex 4s'77asd	3⅛	3	3
1	Natl Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
2	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96	96	96
91	NYC rfg 4s 2013	90⅝	89	89
21	NYC 4½s 2013 A	81¼	79½	79½
21	NYC cn 4s '98	94½	93½	93½
14	NYC 3¾s '46	101	100⅞	100⅞
75	NYC 3½s '52	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
33	NYC&HR 4½ 2013	80	79	79
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	NYC La Sh3½s'98	86½	85⅞	85⅞
9	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	92½	92	92
1	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	90¼	89⅛	89⅛
23	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	79¾	77½	77½
12	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1	NY Conn RR 5s '53	109	109	109
2	NY Dock Co 5s '38	54	53	53
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	54½	54½	54½
6	NY Edis 3¼s '65	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6	NY Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101
22	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	33	31⅛	31⅛
7	NYNH&H 4½s '67	31⅛	31¼	31¼
6	NYNH&H 4s '57	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
3	NYNH&H 3½s '54	27	27	27
6	NYNH&H 3½s '56	25	25	25
20	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	17	16½	16½
1	NY O & W gen4s'55	11	11	11
5	NY Steam 6s '47	106½	106⅛	106½
10	NY Steam 5s '56	104⅝	104¼	104¼
4	NY S&W gen 5s'40	14⅛	14⅛	14½
5	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	25½	25	25
4	NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
16	NY W & Bost 4½s '46	9	8⅛	8⅛
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103	103
14	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	101½	101½	101½
84	Nor Pac 6s 2047	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	91⅛	91¼	91⅛
5	Nor Pac 4s '97	102⅝	102½	102½
15	Nor Pac 3s 2047	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	65	65	65
8	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	16½	16	16
6	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	104	104
7	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
2	O PS 7s '47	111 15-32	111 15-32	111-15-32
1	Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
18	Otis Steel 4½s '62	90½	89¾	89¾
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
13	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
7	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105⅛	105⅜	105⅜
4	Panhandle E P L 4s'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	67	67	67
7	Para Pict 6s '55	99	98⅝	98⅝
1	Para Pict 3¼s '47	87½	87½	87½
5	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
20	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100¾	100¾
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
32	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Pen RR 4s '48 st	113	113	113
6	Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	97⅝	97⅝
94	Pen RR 3¼s '52	101	99¾	99¾
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	113¾	113¾	113¾
18	Peoria & E inc 4s'90	9¼	9	9
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	98	98	98
75	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	111½	109	109
6	Phila Co 5s'67	97½	97	97
40	Phil Elec 3½s'67	104	103½	103½
72	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	9	8⅝	8⅝
4	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	22	21½	22
1	PCC & St L 4½s'77	106¼	106⅛	106¼
7	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	96⅞	96	96⅞
3	Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	79	79	79
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	78	78	78
4	Port Gen E 4½s'60	57½	57½	57½
32	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛
11	Purity Bak 5s'48	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3	Radio Keith 6s'41	105	103	105
3	Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
12	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	103	102	102
5	Republic Steel 5½s'54	113	113	113
19	Republic Steel 4½s'61	94⅞	94	94⅛
16	Republic Steel 4½s'56	96	95½	95½
1	Republic Steel 4½s'50	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛
2	Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Roch G&E 5s '62E	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4	Safeway Strs 4s '47	102	102	102
14	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	70½	70	70
2	StLRM&Pac 5s '55	82½	82¼	82¼
20	St L S F 5s '50B	17⅜	17	17
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	15	15	15
44	St L S F 4½s '78	17¼	16¼	16¼
23	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	15	14½	14½
66	St L S F 4s '50 A	17½	16	16
10	St L S W 1st 4s '89	83½	83½	83½
1	StP&KC ShL4½s '41	13½	13½	13½
6	SA&A Pass 4s '43	98	97½	98
14	SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
5	San Diego G&E 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1	Schulco 6½s '46A st	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
49	Seab A L cn 6s '45	14½	13½	13½
2	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	13½	13½	13½
2	Sea A L aj 5s '49	6	5½	5½
1	Sea A L 4s '50	22½	22½	22½
15	Sea A L 4s '50 st	22⅞	20¼	20¼
5	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	11	11	11
40	Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	7¾	7½	7½
3	Sea-AllFla 6s '35 B ct	7½	7½	7½
16	Shell Un 3½s '51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5	Silesian Am 7s '41	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
30	Simmons 4s '52	95¼	95¼	95¼
3	Skelly Oil 4s '51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Socony Vac O 3½s '50	105	105	105
5	So Bell T&T 3½s '62	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
11	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	107	107
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	100	100	100
18	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100K	100¼	100⅜
14	Sou Pac 4½s '68	78½	76	76
40	Sou Pac 4½s '81	78	75	75
22	So Pac 4½s '69	77⅞	76½	76½
15	So Pac rfg 4s '55	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
6	So Pac 3¾s '46	87½	96⅞	96⅞
3	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87⅞	87¼	87¼
12	South Ry 6½s '56	87	86½	86½
9	South Ry cn 5s'94	100⅛	99¾	99¾
5	South Ry gen 4s'56	66	65½	65½
3	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	105½	105½	105½
14	Spokane Int 5s'55	97⅝	97	97¼
55	Studebaker 6s cv '45	93	8 8	8 8
1	Ten Cop&Ch 6s'44	104	104	104
3	Ten El Pow6s'47 A	88⅛	88	88
1	T RR A St L 4s'53	109	109	109
2	Tex Corp 3½s'51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
40	Third Ave aj 5s'60	9⅛	9	9
2	Third Ave 4s'60	40¼	40¼	40¼
20	TideWatAssoO 3½s'52	99⅛	99½	99½
21	Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	107½	107	107
5	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
7	Un Pacrfg 4s 2008	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11	Unit Drug 5s'53	90⅛	89⅞	90
32	US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	109	108	108
9	U S Rub 5s'47	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
5	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Utah P&L 5s'44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
22	Util P&L 5½s'47	44½	44	44
33	Util P&L 5s'59	44	43½	43½
2	Vertient Sug 7s'42 ct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
29	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104	103⅝	103⅝
4	Wabash 1st 5s'39	83½	83⅛	83½
1	Wabash 5s'80 D	22	22	22
10	Wabash 4½s'78 C	21⅛	20	20
5	Walker H 4½s '45	104⅛	104½	104½
3	Walwrth 4s '55	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
19	Warner Bros 6s '39	91	90⅛	90⅛
8	Warner Quinl 6s '39	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
5	Wash Cen 4s '48	101½	101	101½
17	Wsst Pen P 3½s '66	105⅞	105	105
6	West Md 4s '52	99⅜	99½	99½
16	West Pac 1st 5s '46	26	25⅛	25⅛
12	West Pac 5s '46 asd	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛
5	West Un 5s '38	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
12	Western Un 5s '51	86⅛	85⅞	85⅞
61	Western Us 5s '60	86½	84	84
1	Western Us 4½s '50	84½	84½	84½
4	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3	Wick-Sp 1st 7s '35ct	29	29	29
4	Wick-Sp cv 7s'35ct	32½	29	29
3	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	10½	10½	10½
9	Wilson & Co 4s '55	101½	101½	101½
22	Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	98¼	98	98
4	Wis Cen 4s '49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
17	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102⅜	102⅜
	Foreign Bonds			
27	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	88	85¼	85¼
8	Akershus 5s '63	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	Alph Mont Stl 7s '55	102½	102½	102½
3	Antioquia 7s '45A	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3	Antioquia 7s '45 C	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	9⅛	9½	9½
17	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4	Antewrp 5s '58	100½	100½	100½
41	Argentine 4s '72	94¼	94¼	94¼
22	Argentine 4s '72 new	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Argentine 4½s '71	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5	Arg 6s '59 Oct	100 5-32	100 5-32	100 5-32
3	Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32
3	Australia 5s '55	107⅛	107	107
6	Australia 5s '57	107	106¾	106¾
25	Australia 4½s '56	102⅛	102½	102½
6	Austria 7s 57	104½	104	104
3	Belgium 7s 55	116¼	116¼	116¼
3	Belgium 6s 55	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Brazil 8s 41	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
7	Brazil 6½s 26-57	36⅛	36½	36½
4	Brazil 6½s 27-57	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	36	36	36
3	Brisbane 5s 58	102½	102½	102½
3	Budapest 6s 62	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
10	BuenA 4¼s4¾sAug 76	79⅛	79	79⅛
11	Bugaria 7½s 68	28	27⅞	28
5	Canda 5s 52	113	113	113
10	Canda 4s 60	107¼	107	107
13	Canda 3¾s 61'	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Canda 2½s 44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Chile Mt Bk 6⅛s 61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5	Chile 6s 60	19½	19	19
12	Chile 6s 61 Jan	19⅛	19	19
12	Chile 6s 61 Feb	19⅛	19	19
51	Chile 6s 61 Sept	19⅛	19	19
3	Chile 6s 62	19⅛	19	19
2	Chile 6s 63	19	19	19
5	Col Agr Bank 6s 48	23⅛	23½	23½
2	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	25⅛	25	25
11	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	25⅛	25	25
5	Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2	Colom Mt Bk6½s 47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
23	Copenhag 5s 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Copenhag 4½s 53	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	96	96	96
2	Cuba 5½s 45	60	59¼	59¼
18	Denmark 6s '42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Denmark 5½s '55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8	Denmark 4½s '62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Dom 5½s '42	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
73	Ger Gov 5½s '65	25	24	24
1	Ger Gov 7s '49	30¼	30⅛	30¼
10	GtConElPJap 7s '44	77⅛	77	77
4	GtConElPJap6½s '50	74⅛	74	74⅛
4	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	71	70	70
13	Italy 7s 1951	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛

Automobile Raw Materials Costs Rise Over 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Raw materials and semi-fabricated products used in automobile manufacture have increased more than 20 per cent in the last year, says the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Typical increases have been 20 per cent in body sheet steel prices, 17 per cent in forging steel, and 27 per cent in cast iron, which together make up roughly half of the cost of materials in a car. Wool, which with related fibers represents perhaps one-tenth of costs, has advanced 11 per cent, while rubber which accounts for approximately one-seventh of material costs, has advanced 15 per cent.

Copper, lead, and zinc, the nonferrous metals important in connection with costs, show price increases of 45, 28, and 38 per cent respectively. Cotton, tin, chemicals, and miscellaneous minor materials show advances of varying proportions. The increases are on the basis of quotations as of July of this year, compared with the average for 1936.

While material costs have been mounting recently, labor costs have gone up even more sharply.

Financial Briefs

Increased prices have added more than $68,000,00 to the annual locomotive fuel bill of the railroads in a comparison with fuel prices of May, 1933, according to the Association of American Railroads.

Approximately 47,500,000 crossties were replaced in 1936 by the railroads, or enough to build 16,000 miles of track, says the Association of American railroads.

One out of ten American farmers live on land unsuited for successful farming, one out of six farms were foreclosed during the depression and one out of six farm families have been on relief, according to J. Hansell French, chairman of the Pennsylvania Advisory Committee of the Rural Resettlement Administration. He attributes the latter two situations largely to the first, reports Capitol News.

Sulphur from the deposits of Freeport Sulphur Company in Grande Ecaille, La., is shipped from Grandeporte, La. to 71 industries throughout the world, manufacturing 32,00 products in everyday use.

The Department of Labor reported that 118,597 new dwelling units were constructed in urban areas during the first six months of 1937, compared with 85,160 units in the same period on 1936, an increase of 39 per cent.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	15.94	16.96
Affiliated F Inc	7.67	8.32
Amerex Hold	23.125	24.875
Am Business Shrs	.98	1.00
Am Gen Equip Inc	.89	.99
Am Ins Stocks	5.125	5.625
British Type Inv	.30	.50
Broad St Inv	30.11	32.20
Bullock Fund	18.00	19.75
Can Inv Fund	4.05	4.45
Century Shrs Tr	23.70	25.49
Chain St Inv Corp	2.00	2.50
Chain St Investor	23.00	24.47
Dividend Shrs	1.66	1.81
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	20.97	22.75
Eaton & Howard Fd F	14.12	15.31
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.00	38.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	24.19	26.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.30	4.60
Fund Investors Inc	20.55	21.90
Gen'l Capital	37.36	40.17
Gen Investors Tr	5.97	6.50
Incorp Investors	21.29	22.89
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	40.75	40.75
Maryland Fund	8.12	8.89
Mass Invest Tr	24.65	26.15
Mutual Invest	13.90	15.15
Nation Wide Voting	1.75	1.91
New England Fund	16.29	17.52
Northern Secur	73.00	80.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.25	15.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.60	.75
Quarterly Income Sh	15.41	16.88
Railway & Light Sec	16.00	18.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	102.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	1.05	1.20
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	8.50	11.00
Spencer Trask Fund	17.89	18.83
Stand Util Inc	.71	.77
State Street Invest	100.00	104.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.79	.88
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.27	1.39
US El Lt & P Voting	.91	.99
Wellington Fund	16.50	18.12
World Investment Tr	7.78	8.46
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.25
Corp Tr A A mod	3.21	..
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.21	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.57	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.02	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.15	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.92	..
Diversified Tr C	4.40	..
Diversified Tr D	6.55	7.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.57	6.25
Nation Wide Sec	4.21	4.31
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	56.625	60.875
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.48	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.06	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.00	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	2.80	..
Repres Tr Shrs	11.85	12.35
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.43	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.91	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.125	15.625
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.30	2.40
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	7.125	7.875
First Boston Corp	20.25	21.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	2.50	3.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq.	Sales
			K-2	15.43	16.89
			Common Stocks		
B-1	33.73	36.79	S-1	36.09	39.32
B-2	27.82	30.38	S-2	21.79	23.86
B-3	18.28	20.04	S-3	17.91	19.63
B-4	10.43	11.51	S-4	8.74	9.69
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	20.68	22.58			

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	16.00	16.03	15.43	15.50	—.45
March	16.34	16.35	15.85	15.89	—.38

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Japan 6½s '54	79⅛	79	79⅛
7	Japan 5½s '65	65	64⅛	65
2	Lombard El 7s '52	73	73	73
14	Milan City 6½s '52	71⅞	70	70
1	Minas Ger 6½s '58	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
11	Minas Ger 6½s '59	25⅛	25	25
5	N Sou Wales 5s '58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Norway 4½s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Norway 4½s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Norway 4s '63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18	Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	100	100	100
2	Oslo City 4½s '55	102½	102½	102½
1	Panama 5s'63A st asd	58	58	58
34	Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	98	97⅛	98
5	Pernambuco 7s '47	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
13	Peru 7s '59	18	17⅛	17⅛
9	Peru 1st 6s '60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
11	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
3	Pirelli 7s '52	102	102	102
8	Poland 8s '50	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛
3	Poland 7s '47	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
6	Poland 6s '40	58	58	58
4	Porto Aleg 8s '61	25	25	25
5	Porto Aleg 7½s '66	23	23	23
1	Queensld 6s '47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2	Rio de Jan 8s '46	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
5	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	23½	23½	23½
6	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '46	28	28	28
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	23	23	23
10	Rome 6½s '52	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	91¼	91¼	91¼
5	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	23½	23½	23½
5	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	29¼	29¼	29¼
2	Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	65	65	65
17	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	60	59⅛	60
1	Uljgawa El P 7s '45	74¼	74¼	74¼
20	Uruguay 6s '60	63⅛	63¼	63¼
11	Uruguay 6s '64	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1	Warsaw City 7s '58	50	50	50

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 6,785,000; previous day, 5,479,500; week ago, closed; year ago, 9,655,000; two years ago, 9,180,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,077,943,500; year ago, 3,417,412,000; two years ago, 2,347,-708,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
75	Acme Wire vtc (2g)	46⅜	46	46⅜
1800	Aero Sup Mfg B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Ainsworth (1⅛g)	12	12	12
200	Air Devices	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
175	Ala Gt Sou (1½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Allied Int Inv pf (3k)	14⅝	13	13
100	Allied Prod	12	12	12
600	Alum Co Am	[illegible]	120	120
500	Alum Co pf (6)	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
200	Alum Ltd	[illegible]	90	90
600	Am Airlines	17¾	17	17¾
100	Am Beverage	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Am Box Bd (1.20g)	13⅝	13	13⅝
100	AmCapital B	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Am Cmwlth&Pow	3⅛	3	3⅛
475	Am Cit P&LA (3k)	31⅛	31	31⅛
200	AmCP&LAww (3⅛k)	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
700	Am CitP&LB (.30g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Am Cyan A (.60)	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	29⅛	28⅝	29
600	Am & Fgn P war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Fork&H (1a)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2100	Am Gas & El (1.40)	29⅞	29	29⅛
50	Am G&E pf (6)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
200	Am Gen	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	29	29	29
400	Am Hard Rub	15⅛	15	15
100	Am Inv Ill (1.60)	22	22	22
3400	Am Lt & T (1.20a)	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
10	Am Mfg pf (5)	80	80	80
1500	Am Maracaibo	1	1⅛	1⅛
400	Am Meter (1½g)	32⅛	31	31
6000	Am Sup Power	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Am Sup P pf	24	22⅛	22⅛
400	Anch Post F	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ang Wupp (.20g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Apex Elec	20⅛	20	20
200	Arctur Rad Tube	1	⅞	⅞
3400	Ark Nat Gas	5⅛	4⅞	5
11600	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅛	4⅞	5
900	Ark Nat Gas pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	9	9	9
4000	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
100	As Elind (.304g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Asso G & El	1	1	1
3700	Asso G & El A	1⅛	1	1
200	Asso G&El pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
42300	Asso GG&El war	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Atl Cst Fish (.30g)	6	5⅝	5⅝
110	Atl Cst LineCo(3½e)	40	39⅛	39⅛
4200	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Atlas Ply (1½g)	19	19	19
400	Austin Silver M	1	1	1
2000	Automat Prod	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
300	Auto V Mach (⅛a)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Avery & Sons (.60g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Txton Pls A	21	20	20⅛
25	Babcock & Wil (4)	100	100	100
3500	Baldw Loco Wks war	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Baldwin Rub (½a)	10⅛	10	10
1100	Barium Sta Stl	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Beech Airc	2	2	2
1800	Bell Airc	13⅛	12	13⅛
10	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
400	Bellanca Airc	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3400	Berk & Gay Furn	1⅛	1⅛	1½
200	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Birdsboro S F (¼g)	10⅛	10	10
100	Blauners (1)	15	15	15
1300	Bliss E W	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1000	Blue Ridge (.15g)	2¼	2	2
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	43	43	43
100	Blumenthal (5)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	Bohack (HC)	4	4	4
400	Bourjois	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Bowm Blt H 2 pf	[illegible]	3⅛	[illegible]
500	Bras T&L (.60g)	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
400	Breeze Corp	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
300	Brewster Aero	4	3⅛	4
1300	Bridgpt Mach (¾g)	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Brill A	7	5	5
300	Brill B	2⅝	2½	2½
200	Brill pf	30	25	30
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Br Am Tb B (.748g)	28	28	28
1200	Brown Co pf	62	54½	54½
1000	Brown F&W (1.05g)	8½	10	10
200	Brown F&W A (2)	25½	24	24
100	Brown F Dist	5	5	5
200	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	23	23	23
1400	Bunk Hill&S (17½)	23	22	22¾
100	Brurry Bisc (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Cab ¾ Wire A	7	7	7
5200	Cab & Wire B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Can Ind Alc A	5½	5⅛	5⅛
1400	Can Marc Wire	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5100	Carib Syn (½h)	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
100	Carman B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1600	Carnegie Met	2¼	1⅞	2
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	87	87	87
3200	Carrier Corp	57	50	52¼
10	Carter (JW) (.60g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3300	Catalin Am	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
100	Celanese 1pf (7a)	111	110	110
2700	Cen & Sw Ut	2⅝	2¼	2⅛
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	15	15	15
100	Cen Ohio&St (.85g)	11	11	11
50	Cen P&L pf (4.81¾k)	79	75	75
1500	Cen St El	1	⅞	1
50	Cen St El 6% pf	10	9	9
800	Centrif Pi (.40)	4½	4½	4½
150	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	51	50	51
100	Chi Riv & M (¾g)	14¼	13	13
700	Chief Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
22900	Cities Service	2⅝	2¼	2¼
700	Cit Serv pf	34¼	32	32
600	City Au Stp (.45g) xd	8	7⅛	7⅞
2000	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cleve El Ill (2)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
400	Cleve Tract	11¼	10	10
600	Club Al Uten	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2200	Colon Develop	3⅛	3	3
400	Colon Develop A	4¾	4⅛	4⅛
1400	Colo Fuel & I war	9⅛	9	9⅛
25	Colum G & E pf (5)	68	68	68
4400	Colum O & G	6	5⅛	5⅞
2400	Comwlth Edis	29	28⅛	28⅛
1400	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	30	29	29
100	Comm Wat Svc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Compo Sh M (1)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Cons Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6400	Cons Cop Min	8¼	7⅝	7⅞
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3600	Cons Gas Ut war	1	1-32	1-32
300	Cons Mng & S (1½g)	74	74	74
300	Cons Ret Strs	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Cons Royalty (.20)	2	2	2
2700	Cons Stl Corp	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
400	Cont Roll & Stl	16⅛	16	16
100	Cook Paint&V (.60a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Cooper-Bess	18	18	18
100	Copper Range	10	10	10
1600	Cord Corp	3⅛	3	3
300	Corroon & Rey	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cor&Rey pf A (3k)	87	87	87
1700	Cosden Petro	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
100	osden Petro pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1400	Creole Pet (½g)	30⅞	28⅞	29⅛
1100	Crocker Wh	10⅛	8⅛	9⅛
200	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
3500	Crown C Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Crown C Intl A (1)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1200	Crown Drug	2	1⅛	2
100	Cuneo Press (2)	38	38	38
50	Cuneo Prss pf (6½)	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
600	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Darby Pet (½)	10¼	10	10½
200	Dayton Rub	19	17	17
100	Dayton Rub A (4k)	21½	21½	21½
100	Dejay Strs (.80)	11½	11½	11½
1300	Derby Oil	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1300	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Det Paper Prod (¼)	4	3⅛	3⅛
100	Distill Liq	9	9	9
200	Dist Co Ltd (.82g)	26¼	26¼	26¼
1800	Domin St & Coal	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
500	Dubilier Con	2⅛	2	2
100	Duro Test (.40a)	6	6	6
100	Duval Tex	7½	7½	7½
1100	Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	17⅛	15⅛	16⅛
100	East Gas & F	5	5	5
100	Et G&F 6% pf (3) xd	44	42	42
100	East Sta Corp	2½	2½	2½
1200	Easy Wash MB (¼g)	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Econ Gro Strs (½g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Eisler Elec (3%f)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	El Bond & Sh	14⅛	12⅛	13¼
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	65⅛	65	65
100	El Bo &2Sh $5 pf (5)	53	53	53
100	El Pow As A (.15g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	El P&L war	7½	7	7
300	Elect Share	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Elect Shov Coal pf	8	8	8
100	Electrographic (1)	13½	13½	13½
200	Electrol vtc	2⅛	2	2
100	Emp G&F 8% pf	38⅛	37½	37½
100	Emp G&F 7% pf	37½	37	37½
100	Emsco D&Equip (1)	11	11	11
6000	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8200	Evans Wallo	½	½	½
150	Evans Wallo pf	15	15	15
60	Ex-Cell-o Corp	14½	14	14
600	Fairchild Av	3½	3¼	3¼
300	Falstaff Brew	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Fanny Farmer (1a)	21¼	20⅞	21¼
100	Fansteel	10	10	10
400	Fedders Mfg (.85g)	13	13	13
100	Fidelio Brew	½	½	½
1800	Fisk Rub	10⅛	8⅛	9⅛
50	Fisk Rub pf (6)	74	74	74
150	Fla P&L $7 pf	34⅞	34	34
1000	Ford M Can A (1)	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞
50	Ford M Can B (1)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	rankl Ray (¼g)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	ProedtG cv pf (1.20)	17	17	17
400	FruehaufTrail(.30g)	17⅛	17	17
900	Gen Alloys	3	2⅞	2⅞
500	Gen El Ltd (.643g)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
700	Gen Firepfg (.55g)	21⅛	18⅞	18⅞
1000	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gen Invest pf (3)	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
400	Gen Invest war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gen Rayon A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Gen Tel (1a)	15	14⅛	14⅛
300	Gen Tele pf (3)	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
10	Gen T&R A pf (6)	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
25	Georg Pow pf (6)	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
200	Gilbert (AC)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gilchrist (½g) xd	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1100	Glen Alden (½g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Godchaux Sug B	17	17	17
300	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gorh Mfg vtc (2¼g)	27	27	27
2300	Grand Nat Films	2⅛	2	2
110	Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
100	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	35	35	35
700	reenf T&D	11G¼	10	11
700	roc Str Prod	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Guard Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
4500	Gulf Oil (¾g)	51⅛	47⅛	48
100	Hall Lamp (.30g)	4	4	4
100	Hartman Tob	1½	1⅛	1⅛
200	Harvard Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Hearn D Strs (1.65g)	14	14	14
1400	Hecla Min (.70g)	15	14⅛	14⅛
100	Helena Rubin	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	HewittRub (¾g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Holophane (1.70g)	17	17	17
4100	Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	26⅛	24⅛	25
800	Humble Oil (1⅛g)	73	70⅛	71⅛
300	Huml RossFibre(.40g)	8⅛	8	8
300	Huyler's Del	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Huyler's pf st	13⅛	13	13
2100	Hygrade Fd	2⅝	3⅛	3⅛
50	Hygrade Sylv (2¼g)	43	43	43
300	Ill Iowa Pow	5⅛	5	5
300	Ill Iowa Pw div ct	7	6⅞	6⅞

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
[illegible]	Ill Iowa Pow pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Imp Oil Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Imp Tb Brit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ind Pipe Line (.30g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Indus Finan vtc	1	1	1
10	Indus Finan pf	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
150	Ins Co No Am (3a)	61	61	61
[illegible]	Int Holding	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
[illegible]	Int Hydro El war	⅛	⅛	⅛
[illegible]	Int Hydro El pf	31	30	30
1300	Internat Pet (1⅛a)	30¾	29⅞	30
[illegible]	Inter Prod	4	3⅞	3⅞
[illegible]	Inter Radio (.20g)	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
[illegible]	Inter Util A	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
1100	Inter Util B	1⅛	1	1
[illegible]	Inter Util pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
[illegible]	Inter Vitamin (⅛)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Intern Home Eq (.44)	6	4⅞	4⅞
100	Intern Hosr (2½)	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞
20	Inter Pw Del pf	6⅞	[illegible]	6⅞
100	Iron Fireman vtc (1.20)	20	19⅞	19⅞
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Jacobs Co (⅛g)	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛
800	Jeannette Gls	5⅛	4	4
75	JerCP&L 5½% (5½)	60	60	60
300	Jonas G Naum (.10g)	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
100	Jones & Lau Stl	76	76	76
200	Kennedy's (.20g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Ken Rad T (¾g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
30	KingsCouLt pf B (7)	50½	50	50
1800	Kingston Prod (.40)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1400	Kirby Pet	5⅛	5	5
400	Knott Corp (.20g)	10⅛	10	10
100	Krueger Brew 1⅛g	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Lake Shore M (4a)	46	46	46
10	Lane Bryant pf (7)	95	95	95
1000	Lakey Fdy&M	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
300	Lefc Real pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3400	Lehigh C&N (.30)	7	6⅞	6⅞
4800	Leonard Oil	1⅛	⅞	⅞
25	Line Material	25	25	25
3000	Lion Oil (1a)	25	22½	23
300	Lit Bros	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1000	Locke Stl Ch (1⅛g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
8300	Lockheed Airc	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1900	Lone Star Gas (.48g)	9⅛	9	9
1400	Long Is Lt	3⅛	3	3
50	Long Is L pf (7)	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
75	Long Is L pf B (6)	82½	82	82
400	Loudon Pack	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8000	Louis L&E (.40)	11	9⅛	9⅛
200	McCord Rad B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
700	McWill Dredg (1½g)	19½	18⅛	18⅛
100	Majestic Rad & T	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Mangel Strs pf (5)	50	50	50
300	Marion St Shov	12	11	11
2100	Massey Harris	8⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Master Elec (1.15g)	20½	20	20
75	Mead John (3a)	108	106⅞	107
400	Memph N Gas (.30g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Merchant Strs (2g)	35	35	35
300	Merritt-C & S	5	4⅞	5
50	Merritt-C & S pf A	56½	56	56
2700	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Metal Textile (.10g)	2	2	2
500	Mich Bumper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Michigan G & O	7	6⅛	7
400	Michigan Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Mid St Pet A vtc	4	3⅛	3⅛
400	Mid St Pet B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Midland Stl (3)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
50	Midvale (3½g)	75	75	75
200	MidWest Abr	2	2	2
500	Midwest Oil (⅛g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Mock J Vosh (.45g)	11	11	11
2300	Molybdenum	9	7⅛	7⅛
600	Monogram Pict	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Monroe Loan A (.35)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Moody In ptc pt (3)	25	25	25
1100	Mount City Copper	6⅛	6	6
1000	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Nat AutoFvtc (1⅛g)	20	20	20
100	Nat Baking (1⅛a)	8	8	8
5300	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nat City Lines (¼g)	12	12	12
500	Nat Container (⅛g)	10⅛	10	10
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	14⅛	14	14
700	Nat Mfr & Strs	5	4⅛	4⅛
100	Nat Oil Prod (.10g)	33	33	33
200	Nat P&L pf (6)	65⅛	65	65
1100	Nat Rub Mch	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Nat Service pf	2⅛	2½	2½
100	Nat Sug Ref (2)	22¼	22¼	22¼
900	Nat Trans (.45g)	8½	8	8½
1400	Nat Un Rad	1½	1⅛	1⅛
300	Navarro Oil (.40a)	18	18	18
900	Nehi Corp (2g)	43	37	40
300	Nelson (H)	7⅛	7	7
400	Neptune Met A	10	9	9
80	N Eng Pow Asso	21	21	21
400	N J Zinc (2a)	72¼	70	71⅛
300	N Mex & Ariz	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Newmont Min (2¼g)	94	91	91
50	NY & HonRos(1⅛g)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
400	NY Auction	4	3	3⅛
500	NY Merchand (.80a)	12½	12½	12½
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	105	105	105
5000	Niag Hud Pow	10⅛	9½	9⅛
4000	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Niag Hud B war	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
75	Niag Hud 1pf (5)	81½	80½	80½
400	Niag Sh Md B (.15g)	9½	9	9
400	Niles-Bem-P (1⅛g)	50	43	43
600	Nipissing Mns (¼g)	2⅛	2	2⅛
400	Noma Elec (.40g)	6	6	6
1700	Nor Am Lt & Pow	2½	2⅛	2⅛
100	Nor Am L & P pf	47	47	47
600	No Am Ray A (1½g)	40½	39¼	39¼
400	No Am Ray B (1½g)	39	38	39
400	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Nor St P A	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	No'west Eng (¾g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	27	27	27
200	Ohio Brass B (2¼g)	48	47¼	47¼
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	25	25	25
1300	Oldetyme Dist	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Overseas Sec (.70g)	6	6	6
100	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
500	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅛)	26⅛	26	26
10	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	60	60	60
350	Pac Tin spl (2a)	42½	41	41
300	Pan-Am Air (1)	51	50⅛	50⅛
16700	Pantepec Oil	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Parkersb'gR&R(.80g)	21	19	19
200	Pat Plym'th M (1g)	28	27½	27½
3200	Pennroad (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15	Pa Tra¾c (.15a)	1	1	1
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	94	93⅛	93⅛
250	Pepperell (6a)	106	101½	104
200	Phasis T&R (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Phila Co (.65g)	8⅛	8⅛	8
100	Phillips Pkg	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4100	Phoenix Sec (¼a)	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛
500	Pierce Govern (.30g)	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Pines Winterfront	2¼	2¼	2¼
1900	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅛	3½	3⅛
600	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1600	Pitts Forf	14	13	13
100	Pitts Metallu (1a)	10½	10½	10½
800	Pitts Pl Gl (5½g)	112	110	110
800	Pleas Val Wine (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Plough (.80t)	10½	10½	10½
200	Polaris Mng	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1200	Potrero Sugar	1	1	1
1300	Powdrell & Al (.55g)	6⅛	6¼	6¼
600	Premier Gld (.12a)	2	2	2
1500	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Prosperity B	12½	11½	11½
70	P S Ind $7 pr pf	38½	37¼	38
30	P S Ind 6 pf	20½	19¼	19¼
50	PugSd P $5 pf (6¼k)	57⅛	57	57⅛
50	PubSd P 6 pf	23½	21	22
300	Pyrene (.40g)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
20	Quaker Oats (5)	112	110	110
100	Rainbow Lum A	½	½	½
150	Raym Conc (1a)	31	28⅛	28⅛
800	Red Bank Oil	18¼	17	17¼
400	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	30	29¼	29¼
800	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reliance E&E (½g)	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
500	Reybarn Inc (.10g)	4½	4	4
500	Reynolds Inv	1	1	1
100	Rice Stix DG (¾g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	Richmond Rad	3	3	3
4900	Rio Gran Val G vtc	½	¼	¼
500	Rome Cable	10	10	10
200	Rossia Intl	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Root Pet (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Russeks F Av (½)	10½	10¼	10¼
1900	Rustless I & S	11¼	10	10
300	Ryan Cons	4¼	4	4
500	Ryerson & Haynes	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Safty C H&L (6½g)	115	112	112
7900	St Regis Pap	6	5⅛	5¼
200	Samson Unit	5	5	5
100	Savoy Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Sec Corp Gen	2	2	2
100	Seeman Bros (2½a)	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛
3400	Segal Lock	1⅛	1⅛	1½
1300	Seiberling Rub	4½	4½	4½
1300	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	90	90	90
50	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	89	89	89
100	Seton Leather	6	6	6
1400	Seversky Airc	2½	2½	2½
1500	Shattuck Denn	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Shaw W&P (.80)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
100	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	112	109	109
200	Silex (¼g)	8½	8	8
100	Simmons Har & Pt	3	3	3
700	Simplicity Pat (¼g)	8¼	8	8
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	303	303	303
600	Sonotone (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Soss Mfg (½)	8	7⅛	7⅛
100	So Col Pow A	3¾	3⅛	3⅛
100	South Pipe (.45g)	5	5	5
100	Sou nion Gas	3	3	3
2400	Southland Roy	9⅛	8⅛	9
500	Spencer Shoe (1.05g)	7¾	7½	7¾
200	Stand Cap&S (1.60a)	19	19	19
100	Stand Inv pf	32	30	30
800	St Oil Ky (1a)	19	18⅛	18⅛
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	31	31	31
1000	St Pow&Lt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	St Pow&L B	2	2	2
300	Stand Prod (1)	14¼	13⅛	13⅛
2000	Stand Sil-Lead (.02g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand Stl Sprg (1g)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
200	Stand Tube B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Starrett Corp vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Stein (A)&Co (.90g)	17	17	17
300	Sterchi Br Strs	7¼	7	7¼
300	Sterl Alum Pr (½g)	8⅛	7⅞	8
300	Sterling Brew (¼g)	5⅛	5	5
1600	Sterlin Inc (.20a)	4⅛	3¾	3¾
25	Stetson (JO) (½g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1300	Stinnes (H)	1⅛	1	1
300	Stroock & Co (2)	18	16⅛	16⅛
400	Stutz Mot Am	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Sullivan Mach	14⅛	13	13
8500	Sunray Oil (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Superior Port Cem B	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	Swan Finch Oil (¼)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
900	Taggart	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Tampa El (2.24)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
300	Tastyeast A	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Taylor(K) Dist (.30)	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛
4400	Technicolor (½g)	27⅛	25⅛	26⅛
1500	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
900	Texon Oil (.60)	5	4⅛	4⅛
450	Thew Shovel	25¼	21¼	21¼
400	Tilo Roof (1)	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1800	Tob Prod Exp (.15e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
150	Todd Ship (2)	54⅛	54	54
30	Toledo Edis 6%pf (6)	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
300	Tonopah Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100	Trans-Lux (.20)	3⅛	3½	3⅛

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
[illegible]	Transcont Oil	9	8⅛	8⅛
[illegible]	Tri-Cont war	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
[illegible]	Tublze Chat	12	12	12
[illegible]	Tung-Sol Lamp	8	7⅛	7⅛
[illegible]	Tung-Sol L pf (.80)	14	13⅛	13⅛
[illegible]	Union G Can (.80)	15	14	14
[illegible]	United Airc war	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
[illegible]	Unit Chem	6	6	6
[illegible]	Unit Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11000	Unit Gas	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Unit Gas war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	100	100	100
2100	Unit Lt & Pow A	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2300	Unit Lt & P cv pf	37⅛	33⅛	34⅛
100	Unit Molasses (.15¾g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Unit Shipyds A	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Unit Shipyds B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	80	78	78
100	Un Specialties (1.60)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
900	U S & Intl Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	US Af Sec pf (3⅛k)	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1200	U S Foil B (⅛g)	10	9	9
600	U S Lines pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	32	32	32
800	U S Radiator	7	6⅛	6⅛
200	U S Rub Recl	4⅛	4	4
10	U S Strs 1 pf	8	8	8
200	United Shares vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2700	Unit W Paper (.15g)	3	2⅛	2⅛
100	Univ Cons Oil	11	11	11
800	Univ Corp vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Univ Insur (1)	13⅛	13	13
100	Univ Pict	5	5	5
300	Univ Prod (1g)	20½	20½	20½
700	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Util P&L pf	16	13⅛	13⅛
600	Util & Ind pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Valspar Corp vtc	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Venez Mex Oil	9⅛	9	9
1000	Venezuel Pet	1½	1⅛	1⅛
400	Waco Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Wagner Bak (.80g)	17⅛	17	17
200	Waitt & B B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Wentworth Mfg (⅛g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Wess Oil-O-Mat	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Wil-Low Caf	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Wil-Low Caf pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Wolverine Port Cem	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	WolverineTube(.40g)	9⅛	9⅛	9
200	Woodley Pet (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1000	Woolwth Ltd (.339g)	17	17	17
100	Wright Harg (.40a)	4	4	4
900	Young Sil Door new	2⅛	2	2

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales		High	Low	Close
7	Ala Pow 5s '51	97	96½	96½
27	Ala Pow 4½s '67	83	82⅛	82⅛
1	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	106	106	106
3	Am G&E 5s 2028	107	106⅞	106⅞
3	Am P&L 6s 2016	86⅛	85	85
8	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	105	105	105
20	Appal El Pw 5s '56	105	105	105
10	Ark L Gas 4s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6	Ark P&L 5s '56	95⅛	95	95
15	As Elec 4½s '53	46	43	43
5	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	70	69½	69½
1	As G&E 5s'50	44½	44½	44½
1	As G&E 5½s '77	53	53	53
17	As G&E 5s '68	43	42	42
1	As G&E 4½s '48	42½	42½	42½
8	As G&E 4½s '49 C	42	40⅛	42
67	Baldw L 6s '38 xw st	128	114	118½
1	Bell T Can 5s '35 A	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	118	118	118
4	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	121	121	121
2	Broad Riv P 5s '54	87	86	86
1	Can Nor P 5s '53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Can Pac 6s '52 xin	106	106	106
5	Cen Ill PS 5s '68 G	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67F	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	98½	98½	98½
16	Cen P&L 5s '56	92⅛	89	89
6	Cen Pw 5s '57D	78	77	77
5	Cen St El 5½s '54	48⅛	44⅛	44⅛
6	Cen St El 5s '48	49	45	45⅛
7	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	51⅛	50	50
1	Chi Dis E 4½s '70	106	106	106
2	Chi&Ill M Ry 4½s '56A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	Chi Ry cod 5s '42	58	58	58
59	Cities Ser 5s '50	63⅛	62	62⅛
1	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Cit SG Pipe 6s '43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
11	Cit S Pw 5½s '52	60⅛	59	59⅛
5	Comw'l Ed 4½s '56C	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
11	Comw'l Ed 4s '81F	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Comw'l Ed 3¾s '65H	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Comw'l Sub5½s'48A	103	103	103
4	Commun P&L 5s '57	68	67⅛	67⅛
3	Con G Balt 4½s '54	121	120⅛	120⅛
41	Cont G&P 5s '58 A	80⅛	79	79
1	Del El Pow 5½s '59	103	103	103
2	Det Int Br 6½s '52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6	Det Int Br 7s '52 ct		1⅛	2
5	Det Int 6½s '52 ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
14	East G&P 4s 56 A	85½	84⅛	84⅛
5	El Paso El 5s 50A	104	103⅛	103⅛
12	Elec P&L 5s2030	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
3	Empire Dis E 5s 52	96	96	96
18	Emp O&R 5½s 42	7	86⅛	86⅛
2	Fed Water 5½s 54	70	70	70
1	Fstone Cot M 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
1	Fstone Tire 5s 42	105	105	105
2	Fla P&L 5s 54	87	87	87
30	Gatin P 5s 56	102⅛	101½	101½
6	Gatin P 6s 41	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8	Gatin P 6s 41 B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Gen Bronze 6s 40	91	91	91
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	79	77	77
10	Geo Pow 5s'67	92	90⅛	90⅛
3	Geo P&L 5s'78	68	65	65
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	72¼	72¼	72¼
5	Grand Trunk 4s'50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Groc St Prod 6s'45	82	80	80
7	Hall Pr ..s'47 A st	96	95	95
25	Hous Gulf G 6½s'43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Idaho Pow 5s'47	106	106	106
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s'57	108	108	108
13	Ill Pow&L 5s'56 C	94	92½	92½
16	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	90	90	90
5	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	100	99½	99½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54 B	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4	Ind & Mich 5s '55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Ind El 6s '47	93	93	93
2	Ind El 6½s '53B	95	94⅛	94⅛
3	Ind E 5s '51 C	83⅛	83	83
5	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	64⅛	63	63
13	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	Inters Pow 6s '52	38	35⅛	35⅛
16	Inters Pow 5s '57	51	50⅛	51
5	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	71⅛	70	70
17	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	100	99⅛	99⅛
4	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61B	99	99	99
13	Jer Cen P&L 4½s '61C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Ky Util 6½s '48 D	100	100	100
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	82	82	82
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	81	81	81
3	Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	103	102⅛	102⅛
2	Lex Util 5s '52	100	100	100
1	Lib McN & L 5s '42	104½	104½	104½
10	Lou P & L 5s '57	105	104½	104½
10	Marion Res P 4½s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7	Memph P & L 5s '48	89	89	89
1	Mengel Co 4½s '47	97	97	97
2	Midland Val 5s '43	78½	78½	78½
2	Mid St Pet 6½s'45A	85	84	84
5	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9	Minn P&L 4½s '78	94¼	93⅛	93⅛
3	Minn P&L 5s '55	101½	100	100
2	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	87½	87½	87½
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	108	108	108
1	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	97	97	97
2	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	87½	87½	87½
6	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
2	Neisner Bro 6s '48	98	98	98
5	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	80	78⅛	78⅛
11	N Eng G&E 5s '50	65⅛	63	63
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
7	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	94	92½	92½
5	N Eng Pow 5s '48	91⅛	90	90
1	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	75	75	75
1	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	90	90	90
1	NY Pen&Oh4½s'50w	106	106	106
1	NYPow&Lt4½s'67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
26	NY St E&G 4½s '80	99	98⅛	99
10	Nor Am L&P 5s '56	91⅛	91	91
11	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	102	101	101
1	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	102	102	102
4	Nor'west P S 5s '57	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
10	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	95	95	95
2	OklaNatGas4½s'51A	98	97⅛	97⅛
3	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
3	Pen El 4s '71 F	91⅛	91	91
6	Pen Oh Ed 5s '50	101⅛	101	101
6	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	95⅛	94	94
4	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	108⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	92⅛	91½	91½
16	Peop L&P 5s '79	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5	Phila El P 5½s '72	112	111⅛	111⅛
6	Pied El 6½s'60 A	69⅛	67	67
26	Pitts Steel 6s'58	103⅛	103	103
5	Pow CorCan 4½s'59 B	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Pub S N Ill 4½s'81 F	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
12	Pub S N Ill 4½s'80 I	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	78	78	78
100	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	75	75	75
1	Queens Bor G5½s'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	St L Gas&C 6s '47	10⅛	10	10
9	Schulte RE L&P 6s '52	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
400	Shw W&P 4½s '67A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
500	Shw W&P4½s '70D	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
200	Sher-Wyo 6s '47	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3600	S E P&L 6s 2025A	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛
11	Stand G&E 6s '35 ct	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛
4	Sta G&E 6s '35 ct ct	63	62⅛	62⅛
22	Stand G&E 6s '51	64	63⅛	64
6	Stand G&E 6s '66	62	60⅛	60⅛
4	Stand Inv 5½s '39	90⅛	90	90
20	Stand P&L 6s '57	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛
5	Starrett Corp 5s '50	24	23⅛	23⅛
1	Superpw Ill 4½s '70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	South Car Pow 5s '57	90	90	90
21	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Sowest L&P 5s '57 A	99	99	99
4	Sowes Pub S 6s '45 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Tenn El P 5s '56	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5	Tex El S 5s '60	101	100	100
14	Tex P&L 5s '56	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	88	88	88
1	Toledo Ed 5s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
30	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	73⅛	70⅛	71⅛
5	Ulen¾Cofs'50 4th ST	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛
11	Unit L&P 6½s '74	72	71⅛	72
13	Unit L&P 5s '75	67	66⅛	67
3	Unit L&P 5½s '59	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	72	72	72
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	108	108	108
1	Utah P&L 4½s '44	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	Utica G&E 5s '56 D	105½	105½	105½
5	Virg PS 5½s '56 A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
13	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105	105	105
2	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	West Newsp Un 6s '44	50	50	50
	Foreign Bonds			
11	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛
2	W Un G&E 5½s'55A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
18	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	95⅛	95¼	95¼
2	York Rys 5s '37	88⅛	88½	88⅛
10	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Ger C Mun 7s '47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	Ger C Mun 6s '47	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
6	Hambrg El 5½s '38	27⅛	27	27
5	Hanover City 7s '39	23	23	23
3	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
19	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛
3	Maranhao Braz 7s '58	28	28	28

$11,900,000,000 Are Poured by RFC Into Recovery Channels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nearly $12,000,000,000 is the total of authorizations and commitments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the so-called recovery program to Aug. 31, including disbursements of $689,248,906 to other governmental agencies and $1,789,984,879 for relief. The exact figures are $11,997,910,477.87. Of this sum, $1,406,571,465 has been cancelled and $1,089,082,640 remains available to the borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures.

The relief disbursements include $299,984,999 advanced directly to states by the Corporation; $489,999,881 to the states upon certification of the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator; $500,000,000 to the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator under provisions of the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935, and $500,000,000 under the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Of the total disbursements, $6,365,878,121 was expended for activities of the corporation other than advances to governmental agencies and for relief, and of this sum $4,780,968,725, or approximately 73 per cent, has been repaid.

'Frisco Road Seeks To Operate Trucks

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—J. M. Kurn and John G. Lonsdale, trustees of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., have filed a petition here revealing that the management is preparing to enter the truck transportation business. Petition seeks authority to incorporate a wholly-owned subsidiary Motor Transport Co. for the purpose of establishing co-ordinated rail and motor service between stations on its lines.

The petition further points out that in recent years the lines of the 'Frisco have been paralleled by hard-surfaced highways over which have grown up extensive common carrier trucking operations which has diverted a large portion of carload and particularly less-than-carload freight formerly carried by the 'Frisco. Furthermore, practically all traffic from inland towns and villages formerly transported by rail to or from nearby stations is now handled by trucks. The trustees, therefore, recommend that the sum of $100,000 be authorized to establish a motor transportation company. Pending authorization by the court, no definite plans have been made but officials of the railroad stated that the first fleet of trucks probably would be placed in operation at Joplin, Mo. Later, it is proposed to open other routes between St. Louis and points south and along strategic points of the line.

Wheat Values Drop To Lows for Season

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Late tumbles of wheat prices today carried the Chicago market down to all around new low price records for the season.

The extreme break in wheat values here was 2⅞ cents a bushel. Much stop loss selling was witnessed, owing largely to setbacks of securities at New York, resulting in liquidation of wheat holdings to protect stock market accounts.

At the close, wheat was 1⅝-2¼ cents under Saturday's finish, Sept. 1.01½, Dec. 1.02⅞-1.03, corn ⅞ off to ½ up, Sept. 1.02⅛-½, Dec. 62½-⅝, and oats ¼-½ down.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 13, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	56¾	55	55	56½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	23¼	22⅛	23¼	23
..	Bos & Me	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	7⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	27	26	26	27
..	B & M st A pf	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7
..	B & M st B pf	10	10	10	11
.50a	Copper Range	10	9¾	9⅞	10
3.00	East G&F pf	42	42	42	43
4.50	East G&F pr pf	59	58	58	59
..	East Mass St Ry	1½	1½	1½	1¼
.60a	Eastern SS	6	5	6	6⅛
8.00	Edison Elec	131	129⅜	131	129⅞
1.00b	Emp Group	19	19	19	18⅛
1.87½d	Fi Nat Stores	37	37	37	37⅛
.50d	Gilchrist	11½	10¼	11½	12
..	Isle Royale	4	3⅛	3⅛	4
..	Maine Cent	13	13	13	13
2.00a	Narr Rac A	5¼	4⅛	4⅛	5⅛
..	Nat Tunnel	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	117	116	116	117
6.00c	New River pf	83	82	82	83
..	North Butte	90c	80c	80c	90c
3.50a	Old Colony	12½	12½	12½	13
1.15a	Old Dominion	55c	55c	55c	55c
..	Quincy Min	6	6	6	5⅛
2.50d	Sub Elec 2pf	50	50	50	50
.70d	Torrington	34	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1.00b	Un Twist Drill	30	30	30	29⅛
2.50b	Unit Shoe M*	80	77½	78⅛	78⅛
..	Utah M & T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Warren Bros	5⅛	5	5	4⅛

*Ex-dividend. a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. c—Paid in 1936 on account of accumulations. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Barnsdall Oil Sells Properties

NEW YORK (AP)—Barnsdall Oil Company, a western crude oil producer, has sold its properties in the east Texas field to General American Oil Company for $1,500,000 in cash and 2,500,000 barrels of oil, E. B. Reeser, Barnsdall president, announced. The president declared the properties sold included only a small proportion of the company's wells, daily production and reserves and will have very little effect on the net earnings of the company.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	2.32	2.33	2.32	2.32	—.01
Wed Mar. No. 4	1.20	1.21	1.19½	1.20	
Wed May No. 4	1.22½	1.24	1.22½	1.23	

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
17	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	95⅛	95	95⅛
3	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
1	Russia ½s 1919	1	1	1
21	Russ 5½s 1921	1	1	1
1	Saxon Pub Wk 6s 37	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	Stinnes 4s 46 2d st	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
5	Terni Elec 6½s 53	70	69⅛	70
9	Unit Elec Svc 7s 56	71	69⅛	69⅛

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Ruins of Bygone Film Sets Deck Ghost Town of 'Isthmus'

Scene in Hollywood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

California possesses a "ghost" town, far removed from the "mother lode" country that Mark Twain and Bret Harte wrote about.

It is situated on one end of Santa Catalina Island, 30 miles from the California shore.

It carries the name, "Isthmus."

Through its streets, and in and out of its ruins, walk the "ghosts" of the people who have frequented it in a more robust day—together with some very "live" figures who still find it a pleasant place to be.

It is the city of cinematic shades, the former abode of Hell Ship Morgan, Long John Silver, Captain Blood, Sadie Thompson, Ben Hur, Cap'n Ahab, Christian of the Bounty, and a host of others, long since forgotten.

Today, it is frequented by yachtsmen who take advantage of its snug harbor for anchorage on week-end trips from the mainland, and by the movie companies which still come, build their sets, make their pictures, and depart.

The story of its importance in the history of films is mutely told by its mouldering sets. The first company from Hollywood went there 20 years ago, according to Arthur LaShelle, who manages the little settlement. A shack still stands which was used for the filming of "Shepherd of the Hills" in 1919. Nine years later, First National re-made the picture, using the same location.

The black skeleton of an old ship which, at low tide, still protrudes a few feet above the waters of the harbor is all that remains of the U. S. frigate Constitution, movie version. Director James Cruze took a troupe of 1400 people there in 1926 to make "Old Ironsides," with actors George Bancroft, Charles Farrell and the Beery brothers in important roles.

Not far away, sheltered from the sea winds by a cluster of trees, are the crumbling remains of an ancient well of Palestine. Around it were filmed some of the scenes for "King of Kings," which Cecil B. De Mille directed in 1927. Today, a few miles down the island shore, Mr. De Mille is directing "The Buccaneer," story of the pirate, Jean Lafitte, who was active around New Orleans during the War of 1812.

Ramon Novarro went to the "Isthmus" to make "Ben Hur," and Hobart Bosworth was there for the filming of "Blood Ship." A building which housed Gloria Swanson in the role of Sadie Thompson, since remodeled into the Hotel Continental, is still to be identified. Christian's hut, built for "Mutiny on the Bounty," is there too.

On a high promontory overlooking the settlement is a row of ruined Grecian colonnades, beneath which Brian Aherne and Joan Crawford enacted roles from "I Live My Life." For that picture, too, Catalina's blue waters washed the Isle of Capri.

Moreover, "Treasure Island" was made there in 1920, and Paramount re-made the picture on the same spot in 1934. John Barrymore went to the "Isthmus" in 1926 to film "The Sea Beast," and returned in 1930 to make "Moby Dick." As far back as 1920, Jack London's "Sea Wolf" was filmed there, with Noah Beery.

More recently, Paramount sent George Raft and Gary Cooper there for "Souls at Sea," and Oscar Homolka and Barry Fitzgerald and Frances Farmer went there for "Ebb Tide," a Stevenson story. But it is not to be supposed that the "Isthmus" has been used only for sea pictures. Harold Lloyd's "Kid Brother" was filmed there in 1927; DeMille made "Feet of Clay" there in 1920; Paramount shot scenes for "We're Not Dressing" in it, and Greta Garbo was there for "Single Standard" in 1929.

Modern structures stand cheek-by-jowl with the ancient sets; for the "Isthmus" has become something of a paying proposition to its owners. The producers of "Ebb Tide" paid $25,000 for the living expenses of a company of 150 sent there for five weeks, and another $20,000 for transportation. It cost $9000 to construct the sets for this picture there, and $6000 to operate them.

Cabins and tents and an enormous commissary are there for the needs of picture people, and a dock, large enough to accommodate ocean going steamers, extends into the harbor. A fleet of limousines, trucks, water taxis, planes and steamers bring the playing troupes to and from the location and haul big generators over the hills.

Day and Night Towns

Motion picture studios are divided into two shifts of workers, neither of which knows how the other half lives. Stars, writers, directors, clerks and technical workers, who make the studio hum with activity during the day, have little conception of the activity of that studio during the night—unless, of course, they have to stay sometimes and work too. They file out generally between four and six o'clock; the studio gates close behind them, the lights go out, and to all intents and purposes the studio is closed.

It is not closed, however, to the army of night workers. They stream in from 7 until midnight, men for the mills, the carpenter shops, the lumber yard, the machine and metal shops, the powder and power houses, the transportation garages—glass painters, art department staffs, metal workers among them. Theirs is the work of preparing the studio for the next day's shooting.

The art department does a share of the night work. Set dressers from it go on the stages with their damask hangings, rugs, silks, satins, pictures, period furniture, marble busts, chintzes, bric-à-brac, putting things in a shape designed by other young men from the same department who have perhaps hung over drawing boards all day figuring the best arrangement.

Much of the transportation to and from locations is done at night. The lumber yard is open day and night, and a crew of men must be always ready to take care of the mill, cabinet and carpenter shops. Stages are lighted up again, and so are the streets, which now know workers they never see during the day. Like the others, however, these night workers know one another and stop to chat. The carpenters know the mill hands; the iron workers, standing in front of their red, grinning furnaces, shout greetings at the cabinet workers, and so on.

To most of the night shift, screen stars are as remote as they are to the people who work in factories in New Jersey or on the docks of the Mexican Gulf. They like motion pictures, too, and actually go to see them with relish. They talk of their favorite players, just as people do in London and Tokyo.

Publicity Buzz

The studio publicist, whenever he has nothing else to write about, tells over again a story about a fly, a bee, or a cricket. That goes about as follows:

It seems the company was shooting some important scenes around Robert Montgomery in "Love, Live and Learn" at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—it could just as easily be the company shooting around someone else on the Warner Brothers lot, as it was last week—and just in the middle of the most important "take" of the day, there was a sound heard by the mixer in the booth.

Everything stopped, while the whole company looked for the trouble.

At last, of course, it was found; it was a cricket, or a bee, or a fly. The little varmint was either (1) in the microphone boom, (2) in the microphone itself, or (3) in the star's hair. The story could be literally true, at almost any time, on some studio stage. The publicist knows that. That's why he doesn't hesitate to tell it again.

Frank Daugherty

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Chatswood (Second Church, Sydney): Church Edifice, Albert Avenue and Victor Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church): Regent Picture Theater, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Melbourne (Second Church): Hawthorn Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal: The former American Presbyterian Church, Dorchester Street, West, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 21.

England

Buckinghamshire

High Wycombe: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Kent

Margate: Winter Gardens, 3 p. m., Sept. 26.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 30.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 124 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.
Coronado: Coronado High School Theater, 650 D Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Sebastopol: Analy Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
South Pasadena: South Pasadena Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.
Stamford: Stamford High School Auditorium, Strawberry Hill, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Picadilly Theater, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 23.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 19.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Iowa

Mason City: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue and Third Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Maine

Gardiner: Gardiner High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 19.

Massachusetts

Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.
Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Sept. 20. Radiocast Shortwave Station W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 195 Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 20.
Methuen (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 19.
Salem: The First Church in Salem (Unitarian), Essex Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 19. Radiocast Station WSPR, 1149 kilocycles.
Westfield: High School Auditorium, Smith Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, Columbus Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.
Escanaba: Junior High School, Ludington Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.
Iron River: Church Edifice, 708 Adams Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.
Marquette: Graveret High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 19.

Minnesota

Austin: Austin Central High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.
St. Paul (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

New Jersey

Summit: Summit High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.

New Mexico

Albuquerque: Veterans' Community Center Broadway and Tijeras, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1835 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.
Poughkeepsie (First Church): Poughkeepsie High School Auditorium, North Hamilton Street, near Mill Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
White Plains: Sept. 21.
Woodstock: Reformed Church, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

North Dakota

Fargo: Fargo High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Ohio

Washington Court House: Washington High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

Oregon

Portland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4224 S. E. Sixty-second Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Pennsylvania

Wayne (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Radnor High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Texas

Dallas (Third Church): Church Edifice, 4410 Oak Lawn, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
Dallas (auspices Churches of Texas): Casino, Exposition Grounds, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

Washington

Sumas: Sumas Orange Hall, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Third Church): Davidson Theater, 12:10 p. m., and Church Edifice, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Wyoming

Cody: Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

A Woman in the News



Ida M. Tarbell
Author Took Presidency of Pen and Brush Club for One Year and Kept Post for 25

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The other day they re-elected Miss Ida Tarbell president of the Pen and Brush Club in New York. That makes 25 years she has been president. She laughs quietly at herself about it because she was neither a joiner nor one who favored women's clubs when she joined the Pen and Brush in the first place and she thinks it is perhaps a punishment for her misdeeds, a rebuke to her beliefs, that she should be kept on, year after year, not merely as a member of the club, but as its president.

Miss Tarbell was born in 1857, and she goes on doing a day's work just as she always has, and was sorry that the necessity of at least mildly curtailing her daily schedule made it impossible for her to go out to Flint and observe what was going on in the General Motors strike.

She is a tall, tranquil and distinguished lady, who receives you in her Gramercy Park apartment in a black velvet gown and, as preliminary to receiving you, indulges in no hocus pocus of messages on the telephone to make an appointment, but answers her own telephone, looks at her appointment book and says, quite simply "Yes, come at 4:30, I'd see you earlier, but I have to get my work done."

Ask her, when you get there, if she keeps regular hours for writing, and does so many words a day, and she says, smiling slightly, "Yes; I am supposed to get up at 7 o'clock and be at work by 8." And you know that, by "supposed to be" she means she is.

A Club of Actual Workers

Ask her to tell you about the Pen and Brush and she will say, "Well, the Pen and Brush was started by the two Lewis sisters. One of them, Miss Mary Lewis, was the first interior decorator in New York. Her sister was an artist, too. They had a studio together, and they thought it would be nice if women who were really working in the arts—not dillettantes, or hangers-on—formed a club where they could meet, have speakers and pleasant sociability.

"I think the club had about 50 members, when I joined. As it was arranged—and as it has always kept itself—you got in by having a friend who was a member. But you only got in if you were doing some work in the world. There was Julie Opp—William Faversham's wife, and many artists and other actresses.

"I remember that Miss Mary Lewis developed not only the chemical recipes but the process for preserving the fine bindings of books, and her work is in the Morgan, the Huntington libraries in this country, the Vatican Library—indeed, most of the important libraries in the world.

"Well, as I say, I had no great belief in women's clubs. I had a feeling that they were more interested in the machinery of organization than they were in accomplishing something. Then, too, I had a feeling that a writer's life was rather destined to be a solitary thing, and did not lend itself to joining. I am happy to say I have long since been corrected in my feeling about the women's clubs, for quantities have become instruments which are great blessings in their communities.

There Was a Problem

"I became a member in the usual way. I had a friend who was a member, who felt I should join. I joined, and about all I did for a number of years was pay my dues. Mrs. Seton Thompson was president then. And then one day she came to me and asked me if I would accept the presidency of the club. I told her no, of course I wouldn't do any such thing.

"But she talked and talked to me. I could see that there was some problem which it was expected a new president would solve, or which would solve itself under the regime of a new president, I don't know which. At any rate, she was so insistent that, finally, I said I would be president on one condition, and that was that, whatever the difficulty was that wanted solving, I should not be told.

"It has been my experience that if you don't talk about things, analyze, argue them, they heal themselves, nine times out of ten. They took me at my word. I have never known what it was that required a new president.

"Of course then I tried to be a good president. Everybody got along so well in the club; I remember that as one of my very early impressions. Everybody was pleased with the meetings we had, with the nice people who came to tell us of their work; there was a kind of casualness about it all, a sort of friendliness and gaiety. I have looked around a thousand times and thought to myself, 'My! What a good time everyone is having!'

"There has occasionally been talk of letting down the bars, for financial reasons, and taking into membership people who were not practising artists, but I think it is a tribute to the club that this has not been done. The professional aspect of the club has been kept uppermost by the crafts meetings, the exhibits on members' days, the talks given by members and guests. We have never lost sight of the fact that it was just what its name implies. A 'Pen and Brush' club.

Always Have a Good Time

"Yet the club has never taken itself terribly seriously. I think that has been its saving grace. There are upward of 300 members, and we have developed a consistent habit of having a good time, whenever we come together. The meetings are pretty informal, and some members disapprove of that just very slightly, but I always think a natural meeting that isn't dull is a great deal better than a formal meeting that is dull.

"I don't think I have been the strictest parliamentarian I might have been. Oh, I learned to be a good enough 'Roberts Rules of Orders president,' but I have sometimes been a little in doubt of my naturally loose way of conducting meeting. I talk too much myself, and I like to hear others talk too well to be the perfect parliamentarian. But sometimes I comfort myself with the idea that we might have had some very dull meetings if we had had a little more parliamentarian good form.

"The most serious difficulty we ever had in the club was over a cat. The club owned a cat, a very handsome creature, a Persian as I remember it, a huge thing with a stately and outrageously independent manner, but a dear, for all of that. Well, certain members got the idea that the cat shouldn't go walking into the room where club meetings were going on, and stretching itself out on the floor, lolling its tongue at the members, and thumping its beautiful tail on the floor.

"That cat did make us look a little silly sometimes, I think. Rather as if it were saying 'My! but you use such a lot of words, while I? I merely lie here, and look more beautiful than anything else in the world. And, to do so, I don't have to utter a word.'

Exit the Cat

"Finally it was decided that steps would have to be taken. It did not work out just as we had planned, but presently the meetings were not disturbed any more by the cat.

"I look back on the years I have spent, going to the club and presiding at the meetings, with an enormous amount of pleasure. More than I deserve, considering my views on clubs of women, when I joined. I go to the club as often as I can, but I am pretty well chained to my desk these days by my work—and it is probably where I ought to be chained anyway! Of course I would like to be going about doing the investigating of conditions that I used to do. I always liked to get into things and see what made the wheels go round.

"There comes a time, of course, when one modifies one's activities and does different combinations of things than one once did. It seems to me I am just as busy. I am writing magazine pieces just as I always have done, and doing some research. I really like to work." Miss Tarbell looked around the pleasant room, lined with books on all its sides from floor to ceiling, and at the orderly disorderliness which belongs to a room touched with an authentic Victorian grace and fullness.

"Twenty-five years as president of the Pen and Brush. And to think that, when I first said I would take the job, I said to them, 'But mind you! I'll only do it for one year!'"

League Stands By Valencia Despite Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

oretically have to put Article XVI into force immediately—in other words break off all trade, financial and other intercourse with Japan and consult as to military naval and air force each members of the League would contribute toward protecting "covenants of the League" against Japanese aggression. It would be hard, however, to find a single observer here who expects this to happen.

When the Manchurian issue was before the League a representative of the United States was invited to join the discussion. The normal procedure would be to repeat the invitation now. But although there has not been time yet since the Chinese appeal was made for the question to be fully investigated there seems to be fairly general opinion here that the United States would politely decline to have anything to do with the Sino-Japanese dispute through the medium of Geneva. No doubt soundings will be made, however, through diplomatic channels in due course.

At the outset of the assembly session the Chinese affair takes precedence over numerous other weighty issues which are expected to come before the meeting. The subject of Spain, however, has by no means been exhausted by the early success of the Nyon anti-piracy conference.

Ethiopian Issue Raised

The shadow of Ethiopia also looms up and lobbying is reported to have already been begun in view of the resuscitation of Premier Mussolini's proposal to register the demise of the conquered empire.

Omens, however, are not auspicious for Signor Mussolini at the moment, owing mainly to his refusal to give a quid pro quo elsewhere.

The first chance to strike a blow against the exiled Negus came this morning when the Assembly's credentials committee met. Its report showed that the opportunity had not been taken and that the question of Ethiopia passed over in discreet silence.

Other highly controversial topics which are due to be discussed include Britain's plan for the partition of Palestine, reform of the Covenant, abolition of the Nansen office for helping refugees, access of states to supplies of raw material, nutrition and liberty of the press.

Eskimo Art

(Continued from Page 1)

preme Court Building placed thereon portrait sculptures which aroused intense comment.

It took Rockwell Kent, by no means an unknown American artist, to raise the latest tempest. Mr. Kent painted on his murals in the Post Office Building a letter in Kuskokwin which, it seems, is an Eskimo dialect, in which those sturdy lovers of liberty urged their Puerto Rican brothers to rebel from Uncle Sam's yoke. Which, it was agreed, was going pretty far.

And it took Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, to discover, to discover that the Eskimo message had any meaning at all. The inscription, written on a folded piece of letterpaper in the hands of a Puerto Rican, who has just received it from the postman, says:

"Puerto Rico minuiera ilaptiumumi ke ha chimmeanlakut angayoraacut. Amna kitchimmi attumim chuli wapticum itti cleoraatig ut."

Mr. Stefansson's translation, which was later confirmed and defended by Mr. Kent, read:

"To the people of Puerto Rico, our friends! Go ahead. Let us change chiefs. That alone can make us equal and free."

Washington officials were disinclined to get excited at these possibly treasonable sentiments. They took refuge in the fact that few persons here, and doubtless fewer stili in Puerto Rico, are fluent in Kuskokwin. The writing, moreover, is illegible without a magnifying glass.

Mr. Kent, however, lustily defended the sentiments, and is quoted as saying: "I think it's a swell thing the people want independence and I think it's the most American thing one can do to wish them luck. In Puerto Rico a large part of the population is asking for at least the right to a plebiscite. It seems to me as an American that, speaking through the pen of the Eskimos, if the people of Puerto Rico want to be free, God bless them and go to it."

The Department of the Interior, which was to grapple with Puerto Rican problems, would doubtless disagree with some of Mr. Kent's views. But this is the New Deal, and the new art is nothing if not free.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a.m., WORL, 920kc on Oct. 3, 10; Nov. 7, 14; Dec. 5, 12; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

New York

New York City—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WMCA 570kc, on Sept. 19, 26; Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc on Sept. 19 Oct. 17, Nov. 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Missouri

Springfield—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KWTO 560kc, on Sept. 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 14, 28

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WFDM, 560kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Nov. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Sept. 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Geneva Hears Babel of Tongues

(Continued from Page 1)

"full powers" letter has not been signed by the head of state or foreign minister. Sometimes the "full powers" have not arrived when the Assembly opens. In such cases, the delegates in question are allowed to sit provisionally, with the same rights as other delegates, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

Only in rare instances is objection taken to the presence of a delegation on the grounds of incompetence. Last year, however, the question of admitting an Ethiopian delegation was hotly debated and decided in favor of Haile Selassie, former Emperor of Ethiopia. This was the first time the question assumed major importance. It looks as if the Ethiopian issue will be even more important this year.

The credentials of the delegations having been found correct, the Assembly appoints a Nominations Committee of 11 members, charged with nominating candidates for functions which carry with them a seat on the General Committee of the Assembly session. This General Committee is an important body consisting of the president, eight vice-presidents and the chairman of the six main committees of the Assembly, together with the chairmen of the Agenda Committee and the Credentials Committee. Others can be added if the Assembly likes.

As far as the duties of the Nomination Committee are concerned, a good deal of the sifting necessary in choosing candidates for the Assembly offices has already been done by the Secretariat. Consequently, it is not long before the Assembly meets in public for the election of its President. Then comes the adoption of the agenda for the session, followed by the appointment of the members of the six main Assembly committees. This too is not so difficult a task as might appear, because most of the delegates are already earmarked, so to speak, for one or other of these committees by the governments which they represent.

Agenda Largely Decided

Most of the items on the Agenda have already been decided before the session opens. Sometimes, however, matters crop up while the session is in progress. Accordingly, after appointing the main committees, the Assembly chooses an Agenda Committee, consisting of seven members nominated by the President of the Assembly. This committee reports to the Assembly on all new topics and recommends their inclusion or exclusion, as the case may be.

After the election of the eight vice-presidents of the Assembly, which follows the appointment of the Agenda Committee, the Assembly starts on a round of speeches. This "general discussion," as it is called, provides the delegates with an opportunity which (like Congressmen and M. P.'s) they are not slow to take. It is easy to introduce almost any topic under the head of expressing one's views on the work of the League during the previous year. Indeed, this apparently extraneous matter often sets the ball rolling for new Assembly activities.

To give delegates something to bite on for the general discussion, the Secretary General prepares an annual report. This is published in two parts, the first of which is generally distributed in July and the other at the opening of the session.

The general discussion over, and the non-permanent members of the Council having been appointed—Chile, Spain and Turkey are due to retire this year—the Assembly gets down to committee work. Most of this is divided between the six regular Assembly Committees. The First Committee (all six are always given the dignity of capital letters) deals with legal questions; the Second with economic and financial questions, communications and health; the Third with limitation and reduction of armaments; the Fourth with budgetary and administrative questions; the Fifth with social questions, opium and other dangerous drugs; the Sixth with political questions and intellectual co-operation.

Naturally, the work of these bodies often tends to overlap. Disarmament, for instance, is largely a political subject—nearly every question which comes before the Assembly has its political aspects—and it may also involve legal and financial questions. It is, therefore, liable at any time to spill over into at least four committees. Indeed, there is no real reason why it should not sometimes worm its way into all six committees. Disarmament (or, at any rate, armaments) certainly is a social question which could theoretically bring it within the orbit of the Fifth Committee. And if it involved the appointment of fresh staff to the Secretariat, it might come before the Fourth Committee as well.

The subjects which are referred to the regular committees all come back in time to the Assembly for final disposal—generally in the form of resolutions which are highly conservative, owing to the unanimity rule which makes the speed of the League equal to that of its slowest member in all major issues. In addition to these matters, however, there are other subjects which the Assembly either debates as a whole or refers to special ad hoc committees for preliminary handling.

This year the Assembly has to consider a number of reports prepared by special committees appointed during the previous ordinary session last autumn. Among them are an important investigation into difficulties in obtaining raw materials, a report on means of spreading peace information, and an interim report on the problem of amending the League Covenant. Then there are the questions of winding up the Nansen Office for refugees, emigration, nutrition, rural and urban housing and consideration of the status of women.

This last is a highly controversial topic which was adjourned two years ago and has now been brought forward again at the request of Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Haiti, Latvia, New Zealand, Turkey, Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia.

First Ohio River Ship

The first Ohio river ship to reach Louisville, Ky., came on June 16, 1800.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines, on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly firesides; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services Address FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

Big cash commission daily, extra cash bonuses regularly; represent largest manufacturer shirts, ties, hose, underwear, direct to wearer; guaranteed one year, complete sales outfit FREE; experience unnecessary; write today. Dept. C-S-9, ROSECLIFF-QUAKER, 1239 Broadway, New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery. 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Shaughnessy spun rayon houserobes; also latest Satin-Glo lingerie, pajamas, gowns, finest silk hosiery; direct from mills; low prices, unsurpassed values. send for catalog. SHAUGHNESSY CO., Dept. A. Watertown, N. Y.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

SAFEST investment, natural resources; 11,000,000 feet, virgin spruce, fir, cedar, $4.00 M; Hemlock, $2.00 M; located northwest of Seattle; terms; cash discount. Geo. Fenzler, Dupont, O.

Local Classified

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

[illegible]

SUMMER BOARD

[illegible]

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING [illegible]

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS [illegible] Arcade Typewriter, [illegible] St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for women's wear [illegible] J. F. CO., 110 West 34th, Chickering 4-4468. Opposite Macy's, near Broadway, N. Y.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL SILK HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
CLARENCE WHITE
[illegible] Chestnut St., Nashua, N. H.
Tel. [illegible]

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"BE INDIVIDUAL"—Hand-knit wear made to order. Imported, Domestic Yarns. Mann, Circle 6-1363. 148 W. 42 St., N. Y. C.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

Letter Writer Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
607 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 603
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4047

MAINE

AUBURN

High Grade Clothing
Stetson and Mallory Hats
Crosby Square and Bostonian Shoes at
FLANDERS
62 Court Street

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6133

LEWISTON

For Ladies—Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynard's Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5647, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

School Shopping
You'll find our children's department with its large selections of fresh new merchandise, and its quality merchandise at value-giving prices—the most convenient place in which to get the youngsters ready for back-to-school.
Porteus, Mitchell & Braun Co
PORTLAND, ME.

Eberhard Faber
Fountain Pen $1.00
with name stamped in gold
6 pencils with name stamped on..29c
12 pencils with name stamped on..49c
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

The Very Best of Everything to Eat Can Be Found at
E. L. Proctor's
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
25 FOREST AVENUE DIAL 3-0336-7

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
503 Congress Street Portland

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
[illegible] CONGRESS STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)



A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
520-524 Congress St.
509 Congress St.
Union Station
213 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 9-5858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE
Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
TAM-O-SHANTER BRAND
Canned Goods
The Economy Store
41 Washington Street
The Gifford Store
81 South Street
The Concord Public Market
9 North Main Street

GORDON'S
FISH MARKET
Fresh Halibut - Fresh Mackerel and Lobsters!
Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080

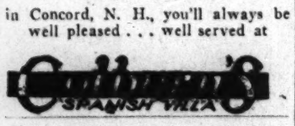
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.
JOHN B. SEAMANS
Electrical Contractor
10A North State Street
Electrical Wiring and Appliances of all kinds.
Also dealer for NORGE Home Appliances.

GIFTS
for All Occasions
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

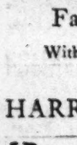
JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at



Fall Casual Coats
With Swagger and Dash!
in our $35 Group.
HARRY G. EMMONS



Children Enjoy
HARPER METHOD
Shampoo
Gleaming Hair Adds Much to Their Charm
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Telephone 2301

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

CONCORD (Continued)

The Fall
STETSON HATS
Light Feather Weights
Very popular
BROWN & BATCHELDER

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 31
Lady Assistant
Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2222-23 daily, 9 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 7:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US
SOLVE YOUR
LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER
STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS
OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Galinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY



Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
368 South Mammouth Road

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

AUNT JEMIMA
PANCAKE FLOUR
2 pkgs. 25c



JUST THE THING FOR SEPTEMBER SUPPERS
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
819 CHESTNUT 296—PHONES—4567

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Corona for School
The Portable Typewriter that has everything — floating shift, touch selector, piano key action, complete visibility, standard keyboard, automatic ribbon reverse.
$39.50 to $69.50
New Hampshire Typewriter Co.
141 HANOVER STREET

GENE'S TAXI
17 — Telephones — 67
25c 1st passenger 10c each additional passenger in ZONES
Stand at Merrimack St. Garage
Day and Night Service
Only 10c extra charge for additional zones.

NASHUA

Suits - Coats - Dresses
For Every Occasion
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Fresh Fruit
Ice Cream in All Its Forms
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Ph. 950

This is the month to use
CHOICE NATIVE
POULTRY
Phone 3500 *for Reliable Service*
Blanchard's Market

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
Trafalgar 7-3200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

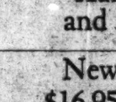
NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 3202

NEWPORT (Continued)

MASON
FURNITURE CO.
The Home of
BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4520

STERLING SHOE STORE
142 Thames St. Phone 90
Home of Walk-Overs and Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery

Quaker Hill Tea Porch
Luncheon Tea Supper
CLOSED SUNDAYS



Route 138
Tel. Portsmouth 6

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915



SCHICK SHAVER
J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE—Bellevue Avenue

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal
and Fuel Oil

New Casuals
$16.95 to $39.75
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. at 32nd St.

NORFOLK

Cushee
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Quality Furniture
at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

The EWART
CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Fender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. 322 13th St. N. W.
Richmond, Va Washington, D. C.

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
PHONE 44242



T. W. JONES & SONS
General Automobile Repairing
WRECKS REBUILT ROAD SERVICE
Night and Holiday Phone 42016
937 Park Avenue

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

JAMES
OPTICAL
COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD
Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

For delicious homemade breads, cakes and pies, give us a trial.
We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the
ELK BAKERY
311 West Washington Street

CLARKSBURG

Wells-Sautter-Lear Co.
"A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with confidence."

HUNTINGTON

Brown's
apparel
WOMEN'S MISSES'S JUNIORS
948 FOURTH AVENUE

P. W. BOCKWAY E. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1221 FOURTH AVENUE

The ANDERSON
NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest
Department Store
937 Third Avenue Phone 7191

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Fifth Wizzit Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1013 16th Street
941 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1301 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street



For a Better
Longer-Lasting
Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
1019 FOURTH AVENUE

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DUNCAN



The Black Cat Dining and Tea Rooms
Duncan,
Vancouver Island, B. C.
A Picturesque and Exclusive English Cafe
Open 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
TURKEY DINNERS EVERY SUNDAY

VANCOUVER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Seymour 3828
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS
NEW YORK FUR
Company Limited
Established in Vancouver
Over a Quarter of a Century
787 WEST GEORGIA STREET

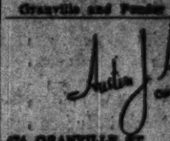
A New Wellington Coal
You have been looking for a CLEAN coal. WE have found it in the new seam just opened at NORTHFIELD.
HIGH IN HEAT LOW IN ASH
TRY A TON
Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
1901 MAIN STREET SEYMOUR 210

Tod & Manning
874 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER (Continued)

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
Jewellers
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts. Vancouver



576 GRANVILLE ST. Telephone:
Entrance to Rogers Building Trinity 3713

STAR
CABS
Seymour 9151
Also *Real Sightseeing* in comfort at low cost.

T. B. LEE LTD.
405 W. Hastings—Vancouver
COATS — DRESSES
SUITS — HATS
for Women
MONITOR readers are invited to take advantage of our Charge Account facilities.

CANDY
SHOP
Welch's
make all its own sweets and believe them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

B. UTLEY ARMSTRONG
Hat Shop



The home of the different hat.
2556 GRANVILLE STREET

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
622 GRANVILLE STREET

GOOD FIR SAWDUST
COAL
LESLIE
COAL
CO. Ltd.



OIL
WOOD
Sey.
6421

High-Grade
Wrist Watches
WALTER M. GOW
669 Granville Street

MAISON HENRI LTD.



Vancouver's Largest and Oldest Beauty Salon
550 Granville Street
Seymour 5631

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust
All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co. Ltd.
FAIR 522 FRASER 156

High-Grade Men's and Ladies' Sports Wear—English Wool Sweaters and Hosiery
FRED HOLMES
2345 GRANVILLE STREET

JULE ANN WELLBAND
Individual
Beauty Service



"Tecol Oil Permanents"
Experienced Operators only
Hair Tinting a Specialty
Phone Bay 830
2906 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Place your order with us now for your Personal Christmas Cards
Mitchell-Foley Limited
Commercial Stationers and Printers
522 Hastings St. W. Vancouver, B. C.
Opposite Spencer's

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
BAYVIEW 45

The Vancouver Stationers
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We carry a complete stock of office supplies.
549 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 8404

Godissart's
Make-up Essentials
Blended Powder and Rouge
Complexion Creams
708 DUNSMUIR SEYMOUR 3434

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and
BRONZE TABLETS
733 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
580 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Baba Shop
Silk Specialists
Silks—Woollens
By the Yard
LINENS . LINGERIE . BLOUSES
HOSIERY . GLOVES
622-628 Granville Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VANCOUVER (Continued)

NEW *Fall* CREATIONS
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Coats—Suits
Dresses
Millinery
Now on Display at
Madame Rungé
Limited
2548 Granville VANCOUVER, B. C.

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
575 GRANVILLE 2543 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
575 GRANVILLE Opposite Eaton's Store

VICTORIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone E. 5612
9:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.—Sat. 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company



Look for the "HBC" Sign—it marks Victoria's Premier Department Store.

Always fresh fragrant flowers at
Ballantyne Bros. Ltd.
"The Floral & Wreath Shop"
Agents for
Crossland & James Bros. Seeds
Flowers by Wire Anytime, Anywhere
1211 Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.
KINGHAM-GILLESPIE



A Coal & a Service both Convincing!

The British Austin
Easy to drive—Easy to buy
Thomas Plimley Ltd.
1010 Yates Street Phone G 7161

IMPORTED
Needle Craft Shoppe
Knitting Yarns
Shetland Tweeds
Needlepoint
Suits, Dresses
Knitted to Order
713 Yates St.

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

DIGGON-HIBBEN
LTD.
Printers · Stationers · Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

DAVID SPENCER
LIMITED
1873
Importers of British Woolens, Linens and Fine English China

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1213 DOUGLAS STREET E 1622

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

. . . SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1308 DOUGLAS ST. Phone G. 6811

Quality Meats
STUART'S
MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

English Sweet Shop
Specializing Imported English Sweets
726 Yates Street

British Woolens, Knitted Suits, Harris Tweed Coats, English Sport Hats.
FURS—SCARVES—GLOVES
Scurrah's
LIMITED
723-730 Yates Street
Phone G. 8166

New Method Laundries Limited
SANITONE
DRY CLEANERS
&
QUALITY
LAUNDERERS
Downtown Office, 714 Yates Street

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA (Continued)

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

ALBERTA

CALGARY

PIGGLY
WIGGLY

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 66

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7835

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks
Neckwear, Gloves
Mufflers



TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

EDMONTON

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you get for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Buy your Table Supplies in our Pure Foods Departments, for the freshest foods in town.
PHONE 27141

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Real Estate,
Insurance, Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

C. DILNUTT'S SPORT SHOP
now has a delightful range of knitted suits and silk dresses
AND
E. M. ISBISTER'S HATS
are the peak of fashion
Prices to Suit All Budgets
309 SMITH ST. PHONE 21922

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 37-467

WINNIPEG (Continued)

"THERE WAS A LITTLE GIRL WHO HAD A LITTLE CURL..."
Little girls and little curls belong together . . . If Nature was careless bring in your daughter for one of our pleasant gentle End Curl Permanents . . . $3.50.
Beauty Salon, Third Floor

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners
and Dyers
Just DIAL 30178 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM
BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 1320
Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT LEAST 20%



in
ROBINSON'S
Famous August
COAT SALE
of
Furred and Fur Coats
3 ways to buy!
1. Cash. 2. Layaway. 3. Club Plan.



Acme Farmers
Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM
CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1240

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
Visit our new modern store for Popular Priced Footwear
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
437 Richmond St. Met 5180
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
348 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7888
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution



Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Well-Cooked Meals in Our Up-to-Date CAFETERIA

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE
"Ottawa Dairy" Limited

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone QUEEN 1188
For Ice Cream Phone QUEEN 161



R.E. Powell GROCER
290 Elgin Street 2209

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

McINTOSH & WATTS
CHINA HALL
Dinner Services a Speciality
English China enters Canada free!



245 BANK STREET QUEEN 4049

Chimney and Furnace Cleaning
Electric Vacuum Method
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street Q. 6800

901 BANK ST. C640-641 — 82 FIRST AVE. C472-473
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats
Alex Christie Queen 4907

Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN & ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Murphy-Gamble Limited
Ottawa's Smart Store
Fine Irish Linens

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING Co. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Frith's Flowers Queen 5600
69 Sparks St. Ottawa, Ont.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

DEVLINS FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
59 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada — Telephone Q6008

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 6400 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked. Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

CHISHOLMS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted by X-Ray
2866 Dundas St. W. JU. 8567

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD HOWARD 5743



All Makes
Rebuilt Repaired Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service All Office Machines
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8871

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5131

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 Yonge Street AD. 6334

CARLOAD GROCETERIA and MEAT MARKET
Delivery Service Free
OUR PRICES ARE LOWER
24 Avenue Road Ki 2088

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

A Summer Service
Right to your cottage door we go this summer bringing a complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service in the area within 50 miles of Toronto.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-3480
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

WILLIAMS'
Windsor's Leading Beauty Salon
327 Ouellette Ave. Call 3-5132
Specialist in Permanent Waving

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Montreal Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SELBY SHOES
Arch Preserver
True-Poise
Vani-Tred
Women's Shoes Price $7 and up
1008 St. Catherine St., W.
Dominion Square Building, Near Peel



ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-0929 1193 Phillips Square

THOS. V. BELL LTD.
Stationers — Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms — Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

Pünde & Boehm Inc.
Established 1901
Hairdressers Wigmakers
1450 Metcalfe Street LA. 8376

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A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1351 McGill College Ave., Montreal
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Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

Burrowes Course of Music Study
A Modern Idea in Music Teaching for Children from 6 to 12
MISS CLARE EDEY
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DE. 8867

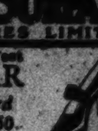
F. M. Miller TAILORS
Marquette 8280
313-320 University Tower Bldg.
660 St. Catherine St. W.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets,
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50.
HOSIERY—69c and 75c



SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS at ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9491.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORT, QUIET AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; partial board from 3 gns. MISS BANNISTER, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3350.

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morse, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

BOARD & RESIDENCE WANTED

WIDOWER with little daughter, age 9, requires board residence, preferably South London. Box W-839, BCM/CSM, London.

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, Brightstone Kennels, Wootton House, Patcham—All breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English pupils taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS, Tel. Preston 2951.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON, S. W.—For sale, small established drapery business; suit married couple or two ladies. Box W-842, BCM/CSM, London.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All branches of dancing; schools visited. Write Box M-3312, BCM/CSM, London or telephone Park 7852.

DRESSMAKING

MARJORIE SHRUBSALL—Exclusiveness and individuality; day and evening gowns; also coats; moderate charges. 99A Streatham Hill, S. W. 2. Telephone Tulse Hill 3857.

LONDON—West End experience; ladies' materials effectively made up and fitted. Miss A. Checketts, 86, Pendle Rd., Streatham, S. W. 16.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LONDON—PROFESSIONAL PIANIST offers comfortable bed-sitting room to a music lover in return for domestic duties. R. REYNOLDS, 1197 London Road, Norbury, S. W. 16. POL. 1861.

DUPLICATING

CAREFUL attention to orders by post. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, W. 11—Light, airy, well furnished flat, green outlook, south and west aspects, comprising large bed-sitting room (concealed beds), lounge-dining room, kitchen-bathroom; rent 3 gns.; cook-housekeeper available. Enquire "W." Temple Bar 5544.

LONDON, Marble Arch—Attractive furnished flat, 1 reception, 1 double bedroom, 1 single bedroom, central heating, constant hot water, refrigeration, lift, fourth floor; available Oct., Nov., Dec.; 6 gns. weekly. Phone Freeman, Pad. 4567.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

HOUSES TO LET

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB—In convenient position, unique and charming unfurnished house, 5 bed, 2 reception, large lounge hall, good offices. Central heating. £150 per annum. Box W-825, BCM/CSM London.

LEOMINSTER, Herefordshire — Unfurnished non-basement terrace house; three floors, bathroom, W. C. and four rooms on each floor; electric light, gas, main water, garden; can be let in separate flats. J. MUIR, 1 Brodie Park Avenue, Paisley, Renfrewshire.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
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Tel.: Popesgrove 2942

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AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association.

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 50 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 3939.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, opposite Selfridges, Oxford St., to let furnished October, November, December; splendid office facilities at attractive price. Phone Mayfair 5800 or write Box W-841, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician
140, Park Lane, London, W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 3194

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.S.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 2630.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.A.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SURREY—Guests and business folk received; cars available; good residential district; Waterloo 30 mins. Roberts, 69 Westbury Rd., Malden.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Muffe, Piano and organ tuning and repairs. Moderate inclusive fees. 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1856.

POST VACANT

LONDON, S. W.—Experienced assistant for ladies' hairdressing establishment; possible partnership offer later. Box M-3761, BCM/CSM London.

LONDON—Superior Domestic Help. Two adults. £45.
Box M-3032, BCM/CSM London

LONDON CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS require Articled Clerk. Box W-61, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Refined working housekeeper, Streatham home; two in family; salary £50 per annum. MRS. BISHOPDEN, 11 Polworth Road, S. W. 16. Tel. Str. 6366.

POST WANTED

BUSINESS woman, with good managerial catering and bookkeeping experience, requires position; go anywhere. Box W-838, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY desires to be useful in school, institution or private household; experienced hostel work; children; accounts; used to entire charge; can drive car; free now. Box W-830, BCM/CSM, London.

COMMERCIAL man, middle age, varied practical business and accounting experience in England and India; offers services or assistance; highest references. Box W-840, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED salesman capable handling any line of business; own car; willing travel London or provinces. Box W-843, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED chauffeuse-companion-secretary desires daily post in London. Box W-844, BCM/CSM, London.

THOUGHTFUL practical trained nurse, varied experience, desires post as companion; free end of September. Box W-306, BCM/CSM, London.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted to sell margarine and allied products to the bakery trade, salary and commission. Apply W. Brandis & Co., Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey.

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

LONDON, 14 Devonshire Terrace, W. 2. Paddington 3380—Newly furnished and decorated modern flatlets, all with gas fire, hot and cold water and P. O. phone; from 27/6 including breakfast, bath and full service; quiet house and excellent position; French and German spoken.

LONDON, 38, Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W. 2—Furnished one-room service flatlets from 30/- inclusive breakfast, service. Phone Padd. 8734.

LONDON, Barnes—Widow lady desires to let furnished flat reserving one room; C. H. W., phone. Box W-834, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Bedroom with breakfast, 25/6 weekly, use of bath; E. L., close to buses and tube. 2 Stanhope Gardens, S. W. 7.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished divan rooms with breakfast, 36/- single, 47/6 double; close Christian Science church. 49, York Street, W. 1. Tel. Pad. 6150.

LONDON — Large, comfortably furnished double or single room, 2nd floor, in quiet house near Kensington Gardens; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Lady requires unfurnished room; meals, attendance; neighbourhood Sloane Sq. Box W-835, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 13 HALF MOON ST., MAYFAIR—Excellent service, well furnished divan rooms with or without private bath. Phones; from 35/-. Mayfair 0678.

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ISABEL CHARMAN, L.R.A.M., M.R.S.T., pianoforte teacher (Matthay Method) visits private pupils and schools. Apply 83, Kenton Court, Kensington High Street, London, W. 14. Western 8241.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Indispensable for every career. Short or long courses. Good individual tuition. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a, Westbourne Grove, London. Moderate fees. Positions found. Present prospects particularly favourable. Bay. 2902.

VERSE SPEAKING AND DRAMATIC ART
Interpretation of poetry, individually and in the choir; classes held in technique of drama and mime; performances given by Corlett Repertory Players in the Arts Theatre, etc. Apply MISS K. RANEE CORLETT, L.R.A.M., c/o Alpha Club, 41a, Albemarle St., London, W. 1.

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for educated young ladies at moderate fees, tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office, 7 months' course; positions found. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Avenue, London, E. C. 2.

GEOFFREY FLOWERS visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 52 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3. Phone Greenwich 2276.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

MUSIC mistress, A.R.C.M., desires school post, piano, 'cello, harmony, etc.; nine years' experience; good examination results. Miss L. Cooper, Sunnycroft, Anglesfield Road, Berkhamsted.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN. Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing. 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S.W.15. Phone Putney 3693.

WINDOW CLEANING

A. 1. VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING, Est. 1902, 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1762—Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9491. 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
Hand-Tailored, Made-to-Measure garments that pay their way by the way they wear.
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
LONDON, ENGLAND

FURS
NEW MODELS
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, always ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
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50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1.
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-83 Pimlico Road (near Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1033

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a.
3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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Scientific Footfitting
The largest and most up to date collection of
AMERICAN SHOES
(AAAA to D fittings)
IN LONDON
NO FOOT TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT — *Latest Styles and Materials*
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1., near Queens Hall
Charles H. Baber Ltd.
Also at 160, Regent Street, W. 1

● REMOVALS and Storage made easy
Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.
J. J. Allen Ltd.
32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth
London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROBELLE furnishing fabrics

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OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD-WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
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11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone: Whitehall 7978

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PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
3048
Museum 7311-3 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

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J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS • LEAFLETS • TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3. And at Fulham.

Maison
F. C. RAMMELT
Court Hairdresser and Hair Specialist
3 Beauchamp Pl., Brompton Rd., S. W. 3
Telephone Kensington 1759
All England winner of silver cup for permanent waving, 1926

What does CONVERSION really cost?
That depends on how it's done—For sound work at a fair price (in town or country) we can help you. May we?
PROTHEROE LTD.
BUILDER—CONTRACTOR DECORATIONS
209 West End Lane, Hampstead, N. W. 6
Tel. Maida Vale 2146

SPECIAL DECORATIONS FOR THE CORONATION YEAR
GWYN-MOYRA
Florist
148 Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Sloane 1910
Debutante Dances, Court Bouquets, Dinners and Fork Lunches. Estimates for Window Boxes, Roof Gardens, etc.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
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1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
VICtoria 7826

COULSON-LINENS
Manufactured in Ireland since 1759
Bedroom Linens
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& Handkerchiefs
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Cremation
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Day and Night Service

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Telephone—Walthamstow 1807-8-9
GUARDIAN HOUSE, London, E.17

Heath
Specialists in Ladies' Knitwear Blouses, Etc.
4A SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
TEL. SLOANE 2901

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HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily.
Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8.
Western 0921

VERITY PRESS
LECTURE PRINTING
POSTERS • HANDBILLS
CARDS STATIONERY
BISHOPSGATE 7473
205 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2

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You are invited to write for particulars.
G. H. OVERALL
INSURANCE BROKER
48, Harborough Rd., Streatham, S. W. 16
Streatham 6883
LIFE, HOUSE CONTENTS, MOTOR, JEWELLERY, etc.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

Have Your MILK SHAKE in a
BLACK & WHITE MILK BAR
Extensive range of flavours
44, Fleet Street, E. C. 4
180/181, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.
160, Cheapside, E. C. 2.
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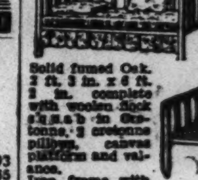
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Wall Mottoes for a City Apartment

HALL

welcome to our cosy flat.
Let us have your coat and hat;
We'll take care of them—it's clear
There's no room to hang them here!

LIVING ROOM

Make yourselves at home, and stay—
If you like—till break of day.
Sit with us before the fire,
But if bed's what you desire—
Homeward you had best be flitting,
For we sleep where you are sitting!

DINING ALCOVE

Here we eat our simple fare,
Here we hospitably share
What we have with just a few
Chosen ones (the limit's two)!

Losing No Time

The hardware dealer's daughter threw her arms around the neck of the bridegroom-to-be.

"Oh, Walter," she said, "dad's going to give us a check for a present!"

"Good!" said Walter, "then we'll have the wedding at noon instead of 2 o'clock!"

"But, why dear?"

"The banks close at 3!"—Good Hardware.

Suspicious

The Justice of Peace recalled a witness. "My man," he said, sternly, "you may find yourself committed for perjury. You told the court just now you had only one brother, but your sister has sworn she has two. Now, which is the truth?"—London Herald.

Not a Number

Voice on Telephone: "What number are you?"

Prison Official: "What do you mean 'What number?' This is the warden speaking."

Should Run on Its Reputation

"The car's gasoline tank was empty and the battery was completely run down. The motor had stopped."—The Times.

Strange.—New Yorker.

Enough Rope

Clerk: "How much rope do you want, son?"

Willie: "Just enough to reach from our dog to the fence."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

A Technical Difficulty

Question: One of our bylaws reads, "The salaries for the Readers shall be recommended by the Board of Trustees subject to approval by a majority vote of the members at each Annual meeting."

The Board had voted that the salaries remain the same for the ensuing year, but this was not approved by the members at the Annual meeting, owing to neglect, in absence of Clerk.

Should a special members' meeting be called to attend to this, or could it be held over until the semi-annual meeting?

Answer: There is such a thing as being too technical. Yet, bylaws, once adopted, should be carefully adhered to. This bylaw is worded in such a way as to be unnecessarily restrictive, since it specifically states that approval of the recommendation shall be at the Annual Meeting. Literal construction would mean that approval could not now be gained, either at a special meeting or a semi-annual meeting. Probably no such restrictive effect was ever intended, showing again the need for great care in wording bylaws. However, there is no indication of any disagreement about the salaries and it would seem both proper and sensible for the members to so indicate by a resolution at an early meeting.

To be technical, this might take the form of a resolution fixing the salaries, which would technically be taking direct action, on the salaries rather than on the recommendation of the board. It should be remembered that this may not be done if the bylaws delegate to the board the duty of fixing salaries. Or, the board could pay the salaries throughout the year and seek ratification at the next annual meeting. But the board would thereby incur the responsibility of paying the salaries if ratification could not be obtained.

Jest a Minute



Just for a Change

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Pope once made the following comment on politeness in "Table Talk":

"NACO ESYTNOUOBB RSUBT-

BNB TU VOTUK OGBM SUO'B

BOYI, GUF TU VGPTUK OXOAM

SUO GVSCN SUO GB OGBM GB

SUO RGU."

Letter Addition

The letters above the line in this sum form a three-word sentence, the letters of which, in their proper order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

S B
E E
Y D
O T
U O

O B T

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing TROT to LOPE in five moves.

How Many Trees?

Without drawing a diagram, can you figure out how many trees there would be in a triangular field that had a tree in each corner, and six trees on each side?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be matched. The first has been checked as usual:

1	mark	stimulate	
2	coerce	assess	
3	squander	brand	✓
4	imply	relate	
5	cross	approve	
6	accumulate	waste	
7	oppose	force	
8	compend	interpose	
9	pulverize	denote	
10	narrate	contradict	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Washington Post: An experimenter extinguished a candle flame by playing a high note on the violin. It may develop that Nero has been unjustly censured.

Buffalo News: If your service has a fixed value, it is a trade. If you can soak the customer according to his pile, it's a profession.

Humorist: "There are some utterly useless articles on the market nowadays," declares a manufacturer. Well, people must have something to buy for wedding presents.

Humorist: "Quite a number of housewives," we are told, "put a useful object into an obscure corner and then forget all about it." Until, of course, a check needs signing or the lawn has to be mown.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mirror Illusion

This is so curious, every member of your party will be astonished:

Ask someone to stand in front of a mirror, fairly close, as he would stand to take a good look at himself. The image of his face in the glass will appear to him to be about life-size. Ask him to guess its width. Then hand him a foot-rule and let him measure it on the glass, shutting one eye so that the image will not be blurred by double vision.

He will find that his face measures little more than three inches, ears included!—G. E. C., Manitoba, Can.

Dignified Desolation



When the Leaves Begin to Fall

Monitor Camera Club from Cousin Black, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Daily Anecdote

Grant and the Aristocrat

If there is anything Gen. U. S. Grant was not, it was ostentatious. For instance, shortly after he established his permanent residence in New York, a certain noted artist desired to paint his portrait. All right, said Grant, he might do so. Go ahead.

The artist was distinguished for his elegant deportment and aristocratic bearing; and when he arrived at the Grant house he removed his perfumed gloves, got his canvas ready, and placed the General in position.

The sitting was no sooner well under way than there was a knock at the door. It was Mrs. Grant, who came to ask her husband for money for the marketing. Grant took from his pocket a faded pocketbook, well worn and old fashioned, unwound the yard of string that secured the flap, and handed the desired amount to Mrs. Grant. Meanwhile a pained expression overspread the face of the artist. The homely little scene had impinged upon his artistic sense.

After Mrs. Grant left the room the sitting was resumed. It was a hot day, and presently the artist stepped to the bellcord and pulled it.

"What do you want?" asked the General.

"I only rang for the servant to bring me a glass of water," said the artist.

Without a word, Grant rose from his chair, and left the room. In a minute or two he returned with a glass of water, and handed it to the confused artist. Then he silently resumed "position," to finish the sitting.

Inexhaustible Good

There is an inexhaustible supply of good in the universe. The good we may use is unlimited. Wise men think in terms of the good, not in terms of the bad.—Thomas Drier.

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

One for All

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to the race.—Phillips Brooks.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Tea Cloths and Napkins

A simple way of picking up some extra change was discovered by a woman here. Several yards of Indian Head linen were purchased. There were several different shades in the purchase; red, green, yellow, blue, etc.

The material was cut so as to produce tea cloths and napkins, each a different shade. These were fringed. The threads were pulled for about half an inch on each piece of material. When this was done, one tea cloth and six napkins were folded so that a strip of each color showed on top in a triangular pattern. These were then wrapped in cellophane, thus making a very striking package.

Occasionally the woman applied some simple floral pattern or initials in the corners of the napkins and tea cloth.—Miss Gail B[illegible] C., San Francisco.

Others

Lord, help me to live from day to day
In such a self-forgetful way
That even when I kneel to pray,
My prayer shall be for—others.

Help me in all the work I do
To ever be sincere and true,
And know that all I'd do for You
Must needs be done for—others.

Let self be crucified and slain
And buried deep, and all in vain
May efforts be to rise again,
Unless to live for—others.

Others, Lord, yes, others,
And none of self for me,
Help me to live for others,
That I may live like Thee.
—Unidentified.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. In what waters does American shipping now face danger?

2. The ousted President of what South American country has been forced to continue his exile because a revolt in his behalf has failed?

3. What important recognition has been given to the women of the Philippines?

4. Are United States food costs beginning to decline?

5. How does President Roosevelt plan to register the nation's unemployed?

6. What countries refused to participate in the Nyon conference aimed at wiping out piracy in Mediterranean waters?

7. What were the charges against Belgium's Premier Van Zeeland previous to his vindication by the Belgian Senate?

8. What is the acute cotton problem now facing the American people?

9. What is the recently discovered "wetter water"?

10. Is the United States planning to withdraw its armed forces from China?

11. Is it true that a shortage of raw materials in some countries can be blamed on armament building?

12. Is search being continued for the six missing Russian aviators?

13. What great dam was dedicated by President Roosevelt on Sept. 10?

14. What plan for armed patrol in the Mediterranean did France and Britain place before a nine-nation conference at Nyon, Switz.?

15. What is the latest estimate placed by natural scientists on the age of the world?

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Temporary Fuse

From a man who knows, comes the information that it is possible to make a temporary fuse for the lights on your automobile. Merely wrap a piece of tinfoil tightly round your burnt-out fuse, and replace it in the fuse-socket. Ordinary tinfoil is satisfactory for this temporary arrangement.—B. L. W., Newtonville, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Seeing Eye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

In a well-known school of music on the Pacific Coast, Louis was a star pupil. His talent as a pianist charmed many an audience, and a brilliant future seemed to await him.

Yet when he left the building after his daily lesson he did not run gaily across the street dodging the traffic with the other boys. Instead he stood quietly at the corner whistling a little tune, waiting for someone to lead him across; for Louis is blind.

One day as he stood at the corner, a discerning young woman approached him, and putting her traveling bag in his hand, she said, "Louis, this bag is quite heavy, I wonder if you would carry it across the street for me." With a smile that rivaled the sunlight, Louis took the bag; and together they walked across the street, her hand resting lightly on his arm.

Louis remembered the incident all that day, and many days after, each time squaring his shoulders with new confidence. And a bystander who had witnessed the little drama resolved to use the "seeing eye."

Familiarity

There was once an artist who wished to paint the face of an angel. He searched everywhere for a suitable model, but nowhere could he find one beautiful enough. He advertised in the daily papers and received scores of offers, but all to no purpose. Some faces were splendidly beautiful and some pretty, but they lacked the charm he wanted. Far and wide he traveled, finding not one he might call angelic.

And at last, weary with fruitless wanderings and sad at heart, he returned home, and as he entered his house his wife ran to meet him . . . and in her face there was joy and love!

"Fool that I am!" cried the artist. "I have traveled far in search of what has been close at hand!" Then he set to work and straightway painted the face of an angel.—Optimist, in Newcastle (Eng.) Evening Chronicle.

Quotation for Today

WHAT is defeat? Nothing but education. Nothing but the first step to something better.—W. Phillips.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. In the Mediterranean (owing to the numerous attacks on shipping by unidentified "piratical" craft), and off the China coast (owing to the Japanese blockade).

2. Paraguay's President Franco.

3. Philippine women were enfranchised on Sept. 3 when the National Assembly in a special session approved a new election law.

4. According to Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, food costs are already beginning to decline because of the larger crops farmers are harvesting this year.

5. He is considering a plan for a single-day registration of America's unemployed, using the present election machinery. All unemployed will be urged to register as a duty of a citizen.

6. Germany and Italy.

7. He has been accused by the Rexist leaders of illegally accepting money from the national bank.

8. The serious cotton problem is caused by a decline of foreign markets, increased foreign production, and the largest crop per acre in history.

9. The new chemical discovery is named "tergitol." The addition of a new synthetic alcohol compound enables water to break through oily protective coats. Industrially, "wetter water" is of value in bleaching, mercerizing, and conditioning cotton and wool, and in the processing of paper, leather, paints, metals, oils, and cosmetics.

10. State Department officials hint that the U. S. has no intention of withdrawing these forces.

11. A report to the League attributes this shortage to armament construction.

12. Yes; and search will be continued until next summer if necessary, declares Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

13. Joe Wheeler Dam, a structure a mile and a quarter long spanning the Tennessee River above Muscle Shoals, Ala. It is the second dam to be completed by the TVA.

14. The preliminary plan would divide the Mediterranean into territorial waters and high seas. Riparian states would retain full control of their territorial waters and do their own policing there. However, along the Mediterranean sea routes, all craft found under water would be regarded as piratical, to be open to immediate attack by warships of a nine-power international fleet.

15. By a study of ancient rocks in various parts of the world, natural scientists say the world is at least 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 years old.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "True politeness consists in being easy one's self, and in making every one about one as easy as one can."

Letter Addition: DO YOUR BEST.
12 3456 7890

Letter Changing: Trot, tote, tort, tore, lore, lope.

How Many Trees? 15 Trees. Do not overlook the fact that the trees in the corner should not be counted twice.

Fun With Synonyms: mark—brand; coerce—force; squander—waste; imply—denote; cross—interpose; accumulate—amass; oppose—contradict; compend—approve; pulverize—comminute; narrate—relate.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Well-Wisher*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Canine Complications*

By Carmack



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Boston's Way Out on Relief?

BOSTON today welcomes many of the principal auditors, comptrollers, tax commissioners, budget directors and other officials of the financial wing of the larger American cities, attending the meeting of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association.

From early reports, it appears that the most serious problem currently presenting itself to the fiscal future of American cities is relief. In this circumstance the finance officers will find their host city a good laboratory example. At this moment, 20 per cent of Boston's population is dependent upon relief. Contrast this with the three per cent of 1929 and it is apparent what a far cry it is from those pre-depression days when the family welfare department, with its old Boston traditions of kindliness and the preservation at all costs of the recipient's anonymity, found it simple to care for the needy.

The cost, to Boston and the Federal Government, for this relief last year totaled almost as much as the cost of all other municipal services combined, amounting to upwards of $30,000,000. Of this Boston contributed about $10,000,000. To meet this extraordinary demand of last year and the years before, Boston has borrowed heavily. It now has a deficit of more than $20,000,000 and is confronted with a tax rate crisis. Something must be done.

It had been hoped that emergence of industry from the lean years would bring absorption of the unemployed and a gradual end to such heavy expenditures, but this is not the present fact. This newspaper has carefully reported the heartening upswing in New England business during the last two years; but—and this is the point to be emphasized—the number on relief is only a few thousand less than at the peak of distress.

This newspaper does not agree with the pessimistic thought which holds such enlarged relief expenditures must be permanent. It is argued that there are 9500 persons now on Boston relief rolls who are too old ever to work again; it is claimed that there are 7500 who because of one seeming handicap or another will never work again; it is contended that many now on relief have become so dejected, so embittered or so rusty in their trades that they probably will not find jobs again.

These arguments are in a way indicative of new philosophies that have come into relief discussions. The acceptance of such arguments by individual relief recipients is one of the basic reasons the expanded relief rolls do not shrink. An aged or handicapped person, or one long on relief, is certainly not encouraged to make his own rehabilitation effort by reading, hearing and thinking such claims.

That these arguments can be disproved has been demonstrated by Cincinnati, where relief rolls have been reduced from 30,000 to 6000 in the last two years. The methods used in Cincinnati breathe the essence of Yankee resourcefulness. Relief recipients were encouraged to learn new trades, polish up on old ones, and were provided with schools and channels for doing this. Places in industry were systematically sought and men trained to fill them. Relief recipients were taught how to go out and apply for a job in a manner likely to succeed. Best of all, they were given inspiration to see a position where none existed before.

Perhaps the municipal finance officers in convention here will find a suggestion for application in their home cities in the example of Cincinnati. Certainly Boston might well act on it.

It is interesting that the Cincinnati plan was largely worked out by the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research, an organization similar to Boston's own Municipal Research Bureau. Mr. Loeffler of the Boston bureau has been a close student of local relief. He is also in position to obtain full information concerning the Cincinnati effort; therefore we suggest that Mayor Mansfield forthwith appoint Mr. Loeffler chairman of a committee to put something like the Cincinnati plan into immediate practice in Boston.

After Nyon

THE Mediterranean shock was registered by those most sensitive of seismographs, America's financial centers, as a major disturbance. But it is passing. The surprising speed and notable success of the conference at Nyon late last week are having a stabilizing effect on a world that was momentarily rocking.

The most alarming tremor was Russia's charge that Italy was the villain of the Mediterranean mystery. Its worst effects up to now, however, have been on the outcome of the Nyon conference. This is ironical, in one sense. For that conference had as its aim the suppression of the submarine piracy which had already sunk two Russian ships.

Yet in another sense the Russian charges served Soviet ends nicely. Not only did they tend to divide interested powers into two camps before the conference could take place, and provide for Russia the opportunity to align herself with the democratic bloc. They prevented Nyon from being a possible starting place for an important, and for Russia an undesirable, trend in European diplomacy. Italy and Germany stayed away. So Nyon hastened no new understandings between them and Britain, implied no new prospects for four-power co-operation that might include France and exclude Russia.

Perhaps French irritation with the Soviet's precipitate note to Italy was aggravated by suspicions of diplomatic maneuvering by the Russian foreign office. To dash hopes for wide conciliation at Nyon was a high price to offer for a diplomatic advantage. But since the price would be borne more heavily by others than by herself, Russia probably thought it not too high.

It now appears that by attendance at Nyon, Italy and Germany might have played a cleverer hand against Russia than by staying away. They would at least have robbed Maxim Litvinoff of the opportunity to loose a shaft that is being quoted wherever people are allowed to smile at the expense of fascistic governments: that those states who had least reason to fear the pirates could best afford to stay away.

Happily, however, the plans for a Mediterranean patrol agreed upon by nine powers have not ignored the importance of German and Italian co-operation in this enterprise toward re-establishment of order. A zone has been reserved for Italian surveillance, in the hope that Italy will prove willing to accept patrol duty. Germany is not mentioned in the plan. But the interview at Nuremburg between Chancellor Hitler and the British Ambassador to Germany, as well as general recognition of legitimate German interest in the arrangements, imply a readiness to welcome a co-operative attitude on the part of Berlin.

The Nyon agreement thus has wisely assessed German and Italian interest in an orderly world as on a par with that of other nations. These powers can greatly help to make sure for themselves and others that the sequel to Nyon will be steps toward European rapprochement which, in the immediate atmosphere of Russia's diplomatic surprise, were denied to the conference itself.

Tall Corn Stories

FOR years Iowa has sung to the world about its tall corn. Not only that, but it has proved its case. Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel of Iowa personally defeated Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin recently in a private contest, and, Iowa triumphed over Illinois with a stalk 18 feet 5½ inches tall. Now comes the amazing news from Arkansas that George Osborne, a tenant farmer of Siloam Springs, has grown a stalk measuring 19 feet 2 inches in height—on so-called sub-marginal land. Tillers of the fertile black gumbo soil of Iowa may exclaim, "Fertilizer!" and wonder "upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"

Iowans may comfort themselves with the reflection that it is not height of stalk that counts but the size and number of ears, and in this Iowa still leads the states. Besides, when it comes to stalks, hasn't Mrs. Regina Jais grown in her penthouse garden at 1016 Fifth Avenue, New York City, corn that is seventeen stories high?

Only Shakespeare?

IS SHAKESPEARE Britain's only dramatist who has stood the test of time?

The acquisition of a site in South Kensington by the National Theater Committee brings this question to the fore. For the Committee, once its theater is built—and the quicker subscriptions pour in, the sooner this will be—intends, besides producing new plays of merit, to give a complete picture of the development of English drama in the past by periodically reviving the most celebrated pieces in the dramatic canon. Will Shakespeare prove the only big gun among them?

To be sure, a certain amount of evidence is already available. For some years now, with ever-increasing popularity, Sir Barry Jackson has carried out precisely this same aim at his annual Malvern Festival. He has given the public performances of such little-known and rarely seen old plays as "Gammer Gurton's Needle," "A Woman Kill'd With Kindness," "Susanna and the Elders," "The Play of the Wether," and "Tom Thumb the Great."

The yearly bookings at Malvern grow ever larger, and this might suggest that there is a great wealth of English dramatic literature that might be successfully quarried upon the stage. Moreover, several of Sir Barry's Malvern presentations have been brought subsequently to London with huge prosperity.

But against these facts it is to be remembered that the audience at Malvern is a very special one, composed of people who take a more than ordinarily intelligent interest in the theater, while the pieces that Sir Barry has triumphantly presented in the West End—such as "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "The Apple Cart," and even the adaptation of "Jane Eyre"—have all been modern dramas. The main question thus remains at issue. Perhaps it will be left to the National Theater to settle it.

The Industrial Spy

Book News of the Day

WHEN the curtain is raised on the activities of the spy, his usefulness is at an end. It was the function of the La Follette Committee to raise curtain after curtain as it explored the degree to which Labor had been denied its civil liberties and rights of organization by a section of industry. The industrial spy was caught in every posture as testimony from detective agencies, munition firms, employers and Labor witnesses let the light in. He was caught wedging himself into the fledgling trade union, mailing a list of names to the employer, fomenting violence, transmuting himself into a strikebreaker, converting needy workers into informers, and finally sending bills for millions of dollars to some of the biggest industrial concerns in America.

Clinch Calkins in her SPY OVERHEAD (New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50) does not believe, however, that the whole seamy business is at end. The spy may be outmoded now that the committee has put taps on his gum shoes. But it is Clinch Calkins's thesis that a faction of industry will merely step from the horse-and-buggy technique of labor suppression to more modern practices.

In place of the exposed system of espionage, the strong-arm methods of company guards and hoodlum deputies employed in more extreme instances, the book anticipates the utilization of expensive propaganda. The press agent may now do what the spy did before. Skillful wooing of public opinion by labeling unions Communistic and adroit publicizing of back-to-work movements are illustrative of the technique that the author expects to supplant the more primordial tactics of Harlan County, Kentucky.

In the so-called Mohawk Valley formula, ascribed to James H. Rand Jr. and employed so successfully in the Little Steel strike, and in the Johnstown chain of "law and order" leagues, the author believes she sees the beginning of the new strategy. If her thesis is correct, it might appear that the La Follette Committee's effort had merely induced industry to refine and potentialize its opposition to unionization, now protected and sanctioned in the national policy by the Wagner labor law.

This book is journalistic in the speed with which it has pounced upon the contemporary event. It adds argument and point of view, however, to what the press might merely record. Yet its eagerness to vie with the contemporary quality of the press possibly kept its author from acquiring the balance that the more leisurely pace of a book permits. Not all employers fight unionization; many erstwhile antagonists of the unions have come over, as in the case of the United States Steel. There are abundant facts that demand a moderation of the author's thesis that industry has learned no lessons from the experience it has had.

There is a current literature specializing in attacks on business and bald exposures that seems vitally to lack a point of view. It does not possess even the direction and positive program of a communist or fascist dialectician. It certainly does not infuse its destructive criticism with an attitude genuinely desirous that mankind shall enjoy a better world and that that world shall be reached if possible without suffering for any element in it. "Spy Overhead" hardly escapes classification with such books.

R. M. B.

Roadside Stand



By a Staff Artist — Roadside

IN THIS neighborhood we're waiting eagerly for the next bulletin of the Department of Commerce, for the reports must surely show a startlingly swift upward curve in business. Within our own limited circle of observation there has been a most heartening turn for the better. All about us new concerns are being established daily. Boom times are here again.

Of course, late summer always shows this Dolomite peak in business. Summer vacation is, by now, so old a story that we can scarcely remember the ending of school in distant June. The boys have gone swimming until almost they've developed fins and scales. They've played ball until the diamond in Kelley's pasture is a second Dust Bowl. They've established long-distance bicycling records, and have spent long, drowsy afternoons under the Porter tree debating the merits of the navy and circus as careers. By now that infinite leisure which in June seemed so desirable has worn thin. The days grow longer and slower. And some heat-dazed afternoon, while Chick chews thoughtfully on a nasturtium stem and Bud evokes melodious sounds from grass blades between joined thumbs, Dunk Smith has a thought.

"Look! Listen! We could start a business. Make money."

"Doing what?" There is a certain wariness here. "Work?"

They debate, and find endless possibilities. There is the reclaimed metal trade—junk to you—profitable but somewhat overcrowded just now. There's the blueberry business, and though the cream of the crop has been skimmed, Bud's brother knows where they grow big and blue as plums in the swamp beyond Sheffield's. There is the garden-weeding and lawn-mowing branch of industry—not highly favored, however, for there are embarrassing complications. Weeding and lawn trimming, from the parental point of view, begin at home. No. The young man with an eye to the future goes into business for himself. So do Bud and Chick and Dunk.

Usually it's the roadside stand business, in this neighborhood. Dunk lives on the main road, and when you consider the constant flow of cars, and that every single rider eats vegetables, and—let's be conservative about this—probably one car out of every ten will stop, the possibilities become positively staggering. Chick's father has a garden, and only last evening he boasted that it held more lettuce and Golden Bantam than one family could ever use. And Bud knows where there are sawhorses in the barn, and planks for the counter, and squares of wall board and posts for signs. Overhead? The maple tree by Dunk's drive, of course.

So a great bustle and hammering disturbs the drowsy calm. Signs blossom up the road and down the road. And one fine morning under the maple tree, in bewildering array is a tastefully displayed stock of merchan— well, the stock in trade. There are two summer squash. Three bunches of radishes, not badly wilted. Cucumbers, only slightly yellowed. Blackberries in second-hand boxes. And sometimes there is a bold experiment in the line of pastry—cookies and blueberry cupcakes baked by Chick's big sister, an apple pie contributed by Bud's mother. Experience in this venture proves that the shrinkage in the cookie and drop cake department is little short of alarming. The apple pie, being an indivisible unit, is more successful.

Just how the Department of Commerce keeps track of these ventures we've never determined. Do they come under the Social Security Act? We don't know. For ourselves, we have our own way of determining how they prosper. Three eager boys, somewhat shy and giggling, indicate a brand new business. Two boys, wise regarding prices, experienced in making change, are signs of an established concern. And one boy, usually the youngest partner, rather disconsolately eyeing traffic as he presides over one wilted head of lettuce and two bunches of beets, is an indication of an impending change. A day or two, now, and Bud's father will find use for the sawhorses and Chick's parents will conclude that the depleted garden will just about see the family through September. Dunk sows fresh grass seed on the bare spot under the maple. Another chapter of American industry has been written.

And the net profit? That's uncertain. But wasn't there once an Illinois Storekeeper, a roadside stand man Abe Something-or-other? Lincoln, that's it! Perhaps the profit is something you can't quite figure out, in black and white.

DANIEL CHASE

The Wide Horizon

War; Politics; the Constitution

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By K. D. Canham

WITHOUT diminishing in the least the seriousness with which the American Administration is preoccupied with the foreign crisis, it is nevertheless plain that President Roosevelt is finding the situation useful politically. Over the last two week-ends he has given out rather remote and seemingly unnecessary foreign policy statements, while the main threads of policy are actually held in Washington by the capable hands of Secretary Hull.

Manifestly, if a general war crisis developed, Mr. Roosevelt would have the opportunity to let the public forget his controversial domestic program, and perhaps under cover of the emergency, carry forward the controls in which he is so much interested. Meantime, he could take his stand on the familiar issue of: "He kept us out of war." There was a significant ring in the words he used Saturday to his Dutchess County neighbors: "We are doing everything we can in the United States—both the people and the Government of the United States—to keep us out of war."

Naturally, the American people are interested in keeping out of war. They believe it is the first duty of their officials to do that very job. But they are also interested in preserving their essential liberties while working out a better America. They do not want dictatorship to creep in while their eyes are on foreign wars, and perhaps markets and economic conditions have been blown into confusion so confounded as to seem to require wartime regulation.

* * *

Thus, the problem of vigilant public opinion would seem to be twofold, as suggested by the week-end events: (1) to insist with ever-increasing firmness on the necessity of doing everything to preserve peace, not only for the United States but for others; and (2) to see—if worse comes to worse—that the vital conditions of American democracy are preserved.

Actually, President Roosevelt is likely to say a good deal about American democracy in the next few days, in its relation with conditions abroad. For on Friday he delivers his Constitution Day speech, and if informed observers are not simply guessing, he is likely to couch it upon the theme of making democracy work, under the Constitution. A similar address, but with the emphasis on the threat to democracy held to be contained in the President's recent policies, will be made on Thursday night by Senator William E. Borah.

These two speeches, beyond much doubt, are likely to carry American political speaking to new contemporary heights. Senator Borah's ability to arise to an occasion is traditional, and this time he has the manuscript he meant to deliver during the Supreme Court fight in the Senate, but failed to do because for a Republican to make a speech was believed to mean votes for the President.

However, Senator Borah did have a large share in writing the historic adverse report of the Senate committee on the judiciary: that was his glory in the year's fight, as well as directing much of its strategy behind the scenes. That historic report, it is interesting to notice, has just been reprinted by the Overbrook Press of Stamford, Conn., in a very dignified edition of a thousand copies, aimed at book collectors. That distinction is something that no previous new deal state paper, pro or con, has ever achieved. And there were some people, back in mid-summer, who claimed that the adverse report was a great mistake because it hit hard at Mr. Roosevelt!

* * *

The speeches this week are likely to ring up the curtain definitely on the great fall campaign for the control of Congress. President Roosevelt set the keynote at Roanoke Island, and in each of his public statements since, when he has referred to his own intimate relations with "the people."

It is unlikely, of course, that the speeches will be a blatant debate between the eminent Idaho Senator and the President. Rather, they will be a clash of ideologies. For Senator Borah is probably the nation's most eloquent exponent of old-fashioned liberalism, of the pre-war school of trust-busting and "the curse of bigness." He is against the collectivism of government and of corporation alike. Thus he takes issue not only with President Roosevelt, but with the Republicans of the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover era. That was the basis of his quixotic campaign for the Republican presidential nomination last year: he was seeking to checkmate Mr. Hoover's counter-attempt to influence the party and its nominee. In a sense, both won.

President Roosevelt, on the other hand, not only presides over the penetration of government into fields previously private, but sees nothing wrong in corporations and monopoly, as long as he can make rules and attempt to enforce them upon the monopolies, levying tax-toll along the way.

These two dramatic actors: the tawny-maned lion of Idaho, and the reinvigorated squire of Hyde Park, are worthy protagonists for the 150th observation of adoption of the American Constitution, since they typify the varying views on its current role. And how appropriate that the American public should have so much education about the Constitution just at this time of internal turmoil and foreign strife! It is, indeed, the time for thinkers, just as vitally as was 1787.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace by Mediation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Inter-American plan for the maintenance of peace in the New World is based on the Buenos Aires Treaties of December, 1936, which followed the Hague plan of mediation by neutrals instead of the Geneva plan of making war on an aggressor. The American Peace Society of Washington opposes the entry of the United States into the League of Nations because of the threat of collective force embodied in the League Covenant.

Japan is not a member of the League of Nations, so it is difficult to see how the League can do anything practical to maintain peace in China.

On the other hand, Japan and China have both signed the 1907 Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, so that both have agreed to accept the Hague plan of mediation by neutrals.

If the United States puts into force its new neutrality act, and if all the signatories of the Hague Convention announce their neutrality and join with all the signatories of the Buenos Aires Treaties in offering joint mediation by neutrals between Japan and China, then this American Peace plan does seem worth a trial. This would mean the endeavor of all that great body of neutrals by a common attitude to discourage or prevent the spread or prolongation of hostilities between Japan and China. They would all meet and consider restrictions on the shipment of arms and implements of war, on loans and other financial help. (N. B.: The Hague plan is set out in Article 3 of the said 1907 Hague Convention, and the American plan is embodied in Articles 5 and 6 of the Buenos Aires Convention to ensure the fulfillment of existing treaties.)

This is all based on the precedent of the stoppage of the Russo-Japanese war by the mediation of the United States under Theodore Roosevelt.

In June, 1905, the United States proposed mediation to both Russia and Japan.

On Aug. 8, 1905, the Russian and Japanese delegations met at a hotel in Portsmouth, N. H., and peace was signed the same month.

Great Britain on that occasion gave strong support to the American peace plan and now the International Arbitration League has been pressing both the British and United States Governments to follow the successful 1905 procedure. As a delegate from the International Arbitration League of London to the Paris Peace Congress, I am hoping to induce the French National Peace Council to bring friendly pressure to bear on the French Government to support this plan.

President Wilson tried to use the mediation plan to stop the Great War, and the Kaiser was apparently favorable. On Aug. 19, 1914, he handed the Hon. James W. Gerard a personal cablegram to President Wilson on these lines, but the German military party intercepted it. The cablegram was published in 1917.

I have been pressed to say what course Germany and Italy would adopt, and I confess I don't know.

Perhaps the German Chancellor and the Italian Duce will both "wait and see"! But there is always hope that both would take a very frank and proper course: they might surely say to Japan, "You took an active and honorable part in discussing the 1907 Hague Plan for settling disputes by mediation and arbitration and you then signed the Convention as Germany and Italy did. Is it not in the interest of humanity that the great work done at the Hague should be sustained?"

The laws of the sea, the laws of the air, the Red Cross rules, the laws of neutrality and the laws of arbitration were made at the Hague: can any first class power afford to disregard them? R. C. HAWKIN

Paris, France.

Indemnity for 300,000?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest the article from Richmond, Va., by Bishop James Cannon Jr. on the tragic Far Eastern situation. I agree 100 per cent with his letter to Secretary Hull, and to go farther, I would say Japan should be made to pay all reparations for the barbarous, premeditated destruction of property in all parts of China. But who can ever pay or restore 300,000 lives of innocents?

Melrose, Mass. (Mrs.) C. M. S.

"Government and the Majority"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest your news article giving Mr. Arthur Krock's and Mr. Herbert Agar's views on the subject of "Government and the Majority."

May I point out that the President of the United States, as well as the members of Congress, as representatives of the whole American people (and not just the New Dealers), are by virtue of their oaths of office, and the mandate of the Constitution itself, under as great a duty to see that the constitutional rights of the minority are protected as they are to carry out the mandate of any election. In fact, they are under a greater duty, for the reason that the first mentioned mandate came from the whole people, whereas, the second comes only from those who won the election in question, which in the case of the last election was approximately 60 per cent of those who voted.

The United States was never intended to be governed purely by a majority. The majority was to govern subject to the restraints provided for in, and the rights guaranteed by, the Constitution. The fact that, no matter how overwhelming an election may be, an elective officer must take an oath to protect and defend or support the Constitution, shows conclusively that no election should ever be construed as a mandate to ride rough-shod over the constitutional rights of the minority, but rather as a direction to attempt to achieve certain reforms, provided they may be achieved without violating constitutional guaranties.

Messrs. Krock and Agar complain of Congress' failure to pass the wage and hour bill as not responsive to majority rule. I have no means of knowing just why certain congressmen were not ready to pass the bill at the recent session, but I do know that there is a serious question as to whether that bill is not as objectionable constitutionally as the NRA bill, and if this is the case, I assert that under our system of government no election mandate requires any congressman to vote for it. RAYMOND WAITE

Chicago, Ill.